

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 SEPTEMBER 1981

Egypt

Referendum, Internal Situation--While Cairo radio reported on 11 September that 99.45 percent of voters approved President Anwar as-Sadat's measures and that voter turnout for the referendum was almost 92 percent, AFP reported on the same day that hundreds of Muslim fundamentalists clashed with security forces outside two Cairo mosques. However, Cairo radio said President as-Sadat enjoys overwhelming mass support and it denied reports that As-Sadat's residence in Mit Abu al-Kum had been attacked by opponents of the regime. The radio also reported on 12 September that the Ministry of Religious Trusts announced its decision to take control of 67 mosques belonging to dissolved Islamic societies and to assign boards of directors and government-approved clergymen for all of Egypt's 46,000 mosques.

Citing MAY, MENA reported that As-Sadat will announce a limited reshuffle of the Cabinet at the end of September. MENA also noted that the newspaper AS-SIYASI said the government is expected to announce the formation of a popular constituent assembly. In a 12 September speech to fishermen, broadcast by Cairo radio, President as-Sadat said Egypt will not abandon democracy but "this time" there will be "more discipline." Noting that he will address the people about the "new phase" on 14 September, As-Sadat said the authorities will conduct a thorough investigation into all that has happened. He noted that ashaykh of Al-Azhar University will be prosecuted for causing sedition and spreading lies about the government.

Soviet, Christian Plots--Citing the weekly MAY's 14 September edition, MENA reported that a group of leftists working to bring about the downfall of the Egyptian regime on behalf of the Soviet Union was among those arrested in the recent crackdown. The group, which called itself "the Swamp" and included former Deputy Prime Minister Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat and communist journalist Lutfi al-Khuli, held secret contacts with Soviet intelligence officers. MAY also said members of Soviet and Hungarian intelligence had contacts with arrested Labor Party deputy leader Dr Hilmi Murad and with leaders of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping.

According to AFP, MAY also alleged that Coptic extremists have trained secretly at Phalangist camps in Lebanon under a scheme backed by Western Christian organizations and the CIA.

Relations with Israel--Reacting to a 7 September report by the Israeli paper MA'ARIV that Israeli Chief of Staff Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan had said President Anwar as-Sadat's regime may fall, thereby bringing about the collapse of the peace process, Defense Minister Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah asked the Israeli ambassador in Cairo to obtain an official explanation from his government of Eytan's "irresponsible" statements, MENA reported, telling him that Eytan's forthcoming visit to Egypt has been postponed indefinitely. Citing AL-AHRAM, the MENA report also noted that in their 11 September meeting Abu Ghazalah told the ambassador that an upcoming return visit to Israel by the Egyptian Army chief of staff had been cancelled and that Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon should take a definite stand on Eytan's statements. The Israeli paper YEDI'OT AHARONOT reported on 13 September that after a "harsh" telephone exchange with Eytan, Sharon apologized to Abu Ghazalah, telling him in a telegram that everything will be done to prevent a repetition of similar incidents. Although Jerusalem television had meanwhile reported that Eytan's remarks were inaccurately reported by MA'ARIV, Jerusalem radio later noted that MA'ARIV insisted that its report was correct and called on Eytan to admit that he made a miserable remark or a slip of the tongue.

AFP reported that despite the tension over Eytan's remarks, Egypt and Israel are continuing their cooperation with Agriculture Minister Mahmud Dawud due to visit Israel on 15 September as scheduled. Citing a MAY report on the new round of autonomy talks, MENA indicated that Egyptian participation in the meetings will continue as planned.

Expulsion of Journalist--According to MENA, Egypt has ordered LE MONDE's Cairo correspondent out of the country because of his "negative and biased" coverage of Egyptian affairs.

Begin-Reagan Washington Talks

In an 11 September interview carried by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that while no agreement was signed between the United States and Israel on strategic cooperation during his visit to Washington, an agreement in principle has been reached and preparations for its implementation are underway. In another interview on the same day, broadcast by Jerusalem television, Begin said that the issue of strategic cooperation did not involve the defense of Israel against the Arab enemies surrounding it but rather concerned the free world's need to confront the threat of Soviet expansionism in Africa, Asia and the Middle East. On the issue of the AWACS aircraft that the U.S. Administration plans to sell to Saudi Arabia, Begin said he explained to the U.S. leaders Israel's opposition to their sale on the grounds that they would threaten Israel's security, but he added that the issue has to be settled by the United States internally and that Israel will not enter into any confrontation with President Ronald Reagan and his administration as Israel and the United States are allies and friends.

Palestinian reaction--Sami Qandil, head of the Political Department of the Syrian-backed Palestinian organization As-Sa'iqah, said the U.S.-Israel agreements constitute a "declaration of war" by the United States on the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that the Museum Road linking east and west Beirut was reopened on 12 September. Internal security forces patrolled the area and traffic gradually built up. Earlier, the road had become passable after the withdrawal of armed units of the Amal Movement and the National Movement in accordance with the Arab followup committee's recommendations. According to Voice of Lebanon radio, sporadic shelling obstructed other crossing points like the Sodeco Gate.

In the south, Christian or Israeli artillery shelled the Tyre coast on 13 September, according to the clandestine Voice of Palestine radio. However, the Voice of Hope radio accused the Palestinians of shelling Tyre.

Iran

Tabriz Imam Killing, Reaction--Tehran radio reported the assassination of Ayatollah Asadollah Madani, the Friday imam of Tabriz, on 11 September when a man approached him after Friday's prayers on the pretext of asking a question and then detonated a hand-grenade. The explosion also took the lives of the assassin and six others attending prayers. The radio said Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni subsequently appointed Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini as temporary Friday imam of Tabriz.

In a message issued on 12 September and read over Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni called the killing of Madani the crime of deviants and the Mojahedin-e Khalq, adding that they wish to take revenge on the nation that has turned its back on them and dashed their hopes and aspirations. He also asserted that the United States imagines it can weaken or destroy Iran through its plotting. In another message, also issued on 12 September and read over the radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri blamed "deviationist minigroups" aligned with the United States for the killing and called upon officials to quickly establish new security organs. In a press conference before domestic and foreign

journalists, Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi said it is impossible to negotiate an end to the explosions and assassinations in return for shutting down the Islamic revolution courts, as suggested by former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr. According to a radio report on his remarks, he said the execution of murderers is an unpleasant but necessary requirement and admitted that "enemy" agents who played a part in the assassinations had managed to infiltrate government organs on account of the Iranian revolution's popular nature, which allows for participation in it by the masses and penetration by dissemblers.

The clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio reported that the French paper LE DAUPHIN LIBERE reported having received information from an anonymous telephone caller that an organization called the Movement of the Followers of the Religious Law was responsible for killing Madani. The caller said the organization's center is in Tabriz and it is influential in many other provinces.

Security situation--PARS reported that from 10 to 12 September a total of 78 members of the Mojahedin-e Khalq and the Feda'iyen-e Khalq were executed in several provinces and cities.

AFP reported that revolution guards and more than 40 demonstrating Mojahedin-e Khalq supporters clashed in Tehran on 12 September. A shoot-out followed, leaving two dead and at least three injured. Meanwhile, Tehran radio said 70 "counterrevolutionaries" were killed and 40 captured during continuing mopping-up operations in Oshniviye. The radio also noted that six "bandits and counterrevolutionaries" were killed by government forces in Kurdish villages near Marivan and Kamyaran on 9 and 10 September. The radio reported that in other government operations throughout the country 3 leftist opponents were killed and 19 were arrested over the past few days. It also said that 100 Mojahedin involved in the 9 September demonstrations in Tehran were arrested by revolution guards. The Babolsar revolution guards were reported to have likewise arrested another 100 leftists last week.

PARS noted that between 10 and 12 September four government supporters were killed in as many different cities.

Conviction of Bani-Sadr Accomplices--PARS, citing an interview with head of the Islamic Revolution Court of the Army Mohammad Reyshahri, reported that 20 individuals have been found guilty of assisting in the escape from Iran of former President Bani-Sadr and Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi.

PLO Diplomacy--Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper, citing Palestinian sources in Paris, said Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, is to meet with "an Iranian Government official" as part of efforts to mediate between the Iranian Government and former President Bani-Sadr and Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Rajavi. The paper did not indicate when the meeting is to take place.

Identity of 30 August Bomber--In a speech carried by Tehran radio on 13 September, State Prosecutor General Mehdi Rabbani-Amlashi identified Mas'ud Kashmiri as the "author" of the 30 August Prime Ministry explosion. Rabbani-Amlashi told how Kashmiri, who was killed in the blast himself, had managed to infiltrate the government, obtaining a position in the prime minister's office that he held for a year before carrying out the assassination plan.

New Air Force, Guards Commanders--Tehran radio reported that Ayatollah Khomeyni has appointed Col Mohammad Hasan Mo'inpur as commander of the air force, with the rank of lieutenant general, replacing Col Javad Fakuri, who is to become adviser to the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces. Earlier, in a decree broadcast by Tehran radio, Ayatollah Khomeyni appointed Mohsen Reza'i as the commander in chief of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

Death of Eshraqi--Tehran radio reported the death of Shahabeddin Eshraqi, son-in-law of Ayatollah Khomeyni, while hospitalized for a stroke and heart attack.

Presidential Elections--Tehran radio carried an undated Interior Ministry announcement that said presidential elections will be held on 2 October.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

INA carried an Iraqi Armed Forces communique that claimed an Iraqi battle victory on 10-11 September in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab region that left 126 Iranians dead. Citing the Iraqi paper AL-QADISIYAH, INA later reported that among the Iranian casualties were two senior Iranian commanders. A subsequent Iraqi Armed Forces communique carried by Baghdad radio claimed that 11-12 September Iraqi raids on enemy positions in the same region inflicted more than 130 deaths on the Iranian side. INA reported that on 13 September two Iranian fighter planes were shot down in the northern battle zone.

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AS-SA'IQAH OFFICIAL PLEDGES HARSH REPLY TO U.S.

JN131817 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Damascus--Comrade Sami Qandil, head of the Political Department in the General Command of the Popular Liberation War Vanguard--As-Sa'iqah Forces, made a statement today in which he denounced the U.S.-Zionist alliance which, he said, constitutes a serious escalation of aggression and portends a savage imperialist-Zionist onslaught on the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation with direct military and economic participation by the United States.

Comrade Qandil said: No matter how grave this imperialist-Zionist alliance is, it will not terrorize or intimidate the Palestinian revolution. On the contrary, it will prompt it to consolidate its common destiny with steadfast Syria, the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, the Steadfastness Front states and the masses of Arab nation so as to intensify the stubborn struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

Comrade Qandil urged all Arab governments to pool their resources in order to achieve a strategic balance between steadfast Syria and the Zionist enemy. The achievement of such a balance, he said, has become an urgent and pressing matter which cannot tolerate any neglect or delay now that the whole Arab existence is threatened by the enormous arsenal which is being placed at the enemy's disposal.

Comrade Qandil asserted that the imperialist-Zionist agreements are a clear U.S. declaration of war against the Palestinian revolution and the Arab nation. They constitute a great danger which must be faced with great preparedness if they are to be foiled, he added.

Comrade Qandil said that this grave imperialist-Zionist onslaught has, in fact, done a great service to the Arab struggle march, because it is forcing the dissidents and the misled to choose one of two courses: Either rejoin their Arab nation or side with the enemies of the nation represented by U.S. imperialism, the Zionist enemy and the defeatist, capitulatory regimes of As-Sadat, Numayri, Qabus and Barre.

Comrade Qandil asserted that these hostile agreements provide the Palestinian resistance with fresh cogent proof that there can be no role for U.S. imperialism in the Palestine question other than that of a supporter and sponsor of the Israeli enemy's policy. Any proposals or plans to settle the crisis in our area based on U.S. intentions cannot but be numbing delusions serving the imperialist-Zionist alliance at best.

Comrade Qandil announced that the Palestinian revolution, while warning U.S. imperialism against such a criminal escalation of aggression, asserts that its reply will be equally harsh and violent. It pledges that it will stand by the Arab masses in dealing with U.S. interests wherever they may be and in placing these interests within the range of the revolution's rifles, just as Israeli interests are.

Qandil said: The United States has decided to finally link its interests with the interests of the Zionist enemy and to escalate its blatant war against the question of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It has thus placed its interests within the range of the Palestinian revolution rifles, which can reach them anywhere.

Comrade Qandil concluded his statement by calling on the Arab masses to close their ranks in defense of the Arab existence and future. He asserted the Palestinian revolution's firm confidence in victory and in the steadfastness of the Arab nation, backed by all the world progressive and freedom forces headed by the socialist bloc countries, especially the friendly USSR.

VOP: 'ZIONIST-ISOLATIONIST' SHELLS HIT TYRE 13 SEP

NC140618 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1530 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] A military spokesman for the joint forces military command has stated the following: At 1800 yesterday three artillery rounds fell near the Tyre coast. The rounds were fired from Zionist-isolationist artillery emplacements in the Al-Bayyadah area, in the occupied border enclave. There were no casualties. This new cease-fire violation comes at a time when Zionist concentrations have increased along the Lebanese border with occupied Palestine in preparation for a new aggression against the joint forces.

KLBI COMMENTS AT CONCLUSION OF ARAB LEAGUE SESSION

LD111642 Tunis TAP in English 1351 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Tunis, 11 Sep (TAP)--The Arab League Council adopted a series of recommendations urging the international authorities and the world opinion to take a firm stand in order to preserve the city of Al-Quds and the mosque of Al-Aqsa said Mr Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general in a press conference devoted to the outcome of the 76th ordinary session of the Arab League Council.

Speaking of Arab African cooperation, Mr Klibi said that the Council had recorded with satisfaction the Nairobi summit decision regarding the representation of the African group at the Arab African committee of 24.

The Council, he added, also called on the General Secretariat of the league to collaborate with the OAU so as to convene the co-ordination committee and the Arab African joint permanent committee as soon as possible.

Moreover, Mr Klibi announced that the Council had reaffirmed its support to the national liberation movements, notably in Africa, to Namibia's people, and to the people of southern Africa who are fighting against oppression and racial discrimination.

Evoking Israel's plan to cut a canal through the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, Mr Klibi said the Council had adopted a recommendation warning against any aid to the Zionist enemy for the carrying out of this plan.

Mr Klibi stressed in this respect that the canal will go through the Arab occupied territories and be a threat to Jordan's interests round the Dead Sea. As regards the Arab boycott of Israel, Mr Klibi said the boycott was a political means against the Zionist enemy who occupied the Arab territories by force. Speaking of the anti-boycott measures which several countries intend to adopt, Mr Klibi pointed out in conclusion that such measures were opposed to these countries' interests since their enterprises will no longer be able to conclude agreements with the Arab countries.

ARAB LEAGUE TO DISCUSS TRANSFER OF WHO TO AMMAN

NC120955 Paris AFP in English 0934 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Tunis, 12 Sep (AFP)--The Council of Arab Health Ministers will hold its eighth special session on September 16 and 17 in Tunis, it was announced today at Arab League headquarters here. The council, which groups ministers from Tunisia, Algeria, Kuwait, Iraq and Bahrain, will discuss the mooted transfer of the World Health Organisation's office in Alexandria, Egypt to [the] Jordanian capital, Amman. It was understood that the council's administrative organisation and cooperation between the World Health Organisation and the centre of Arab documentation would also be debated.

SAUDI ARABIASPA REPORTS CROWN PRINCE'S MEETING WITH HAIG

LD122314 Riyadh SPA in English 1900 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Malaga, Spain, 12 Sep (SPA)--Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today held talks here with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, concentrating on Arab issues and matters of mutual concern. The meeting was also attended by Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh region, and Shaykh Ibrahim Nuri, the kingdom's ambassador to Spain.

The meeting also reviewed in detail bilateral relations between the kingdom and the U.S., the Middle East situation and the Palestinian issue.

Crown Prince Fahd briefed Mr. Haig on the validity of his eight-point peace plan for solving the Palestinian issue.

Mr Haig extended on behalf of U.S. President Ronald Reagan an invitation to Prince Fahd to visit Washington. Crown Prince Fahd has accepted the invitation and a date will be fixed later for this visit.

Commentary on Meeting

LD121350 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Sep 81

['Hashim 'Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Excerpt] Today, while meeting U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, His Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz will define in a more precise and comprehensive manner the nature of the kingdom's eight-point proposal within the letter and spirit of the UN and Security Council resolutions as the real bases for any new peace efforts which will be more positive and just and realize a just, total and comprehensive solution given the following:

First, the international community desires the establishment of peace and stability in the region, and the U.S. experience in the problems of the region and its knowledge of all the facts relating to the problems of this region enables it to play a prominent and comprehensive role instead of the limited stage-by-stage steps which do not prevent the continuation of tension in the region and do not prove the real desire to confront the crux of the problem--Palestinian rights.

Secondly, the United States realizes that no side can commit itself to the security guarantees which Israel is demanding and insisting on unless they are within the framework of a comprehensive settlement of the problem, beginning with the reinstatement of rights and the establishment of the Palestinian state and ending with the right of all sides to live in peace.

Third, there is a comprehensive conviction that the participation of the PLO has become necessary in order to reach any stability and to realize total and comprehensive peace in the region and that the continuation of the nonrecognition of the PLO as a sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people unless the organization recognizes Israel and its right to exist first is the basis of the differences in dealing with the problem as a whole, because such a recognition is not possible and because the pre-conditions do not serve the major settlements of the problems in the world.

Fourth, any efforts or moves or ideas are only steps in a difficult and tiring march and represent attitudes, policies and total and comprehensive solutions.

Therefore, the Saudi plan has taken into consideration the fact that it should submit a complete and comprehensive solution to the problem--a matter which all initiatives, steps and previous agreements have been unable to provide. For this reason his highness will, as usual, be clear in putting forward the three conditions which can bring peace--conditions which the United States, before anyone else, should realize their value and make an effort to respond to, not because they are conditions but because they offer good ground, which provides a climate for constructive work along the path of settlement. This ground is based on the following: First, halting the unlimited U.S. support for Israel; second, putting an end to Israeli arrogance which Menahem Begin represents in its ugliest form; third, the acknowledgement that the Palestinian number is the basic number in the Middle East equation.

Perhaps the U.S. secretary of state will put forward elements worthy of attention during this meeting to reaffirm that his country is interested in the question of stability in the region and agrees with what we are calling for--a change in U.S. foreign policy vis-a-vis the entire issue. This is because the time is opportune to push the peace efforts forward in a more effective manner now that we have felt the extent of support of our proposals from the states and sides desiring peace and have striven to realize stability in the region.

Although we will continue the efforts and strive to attain what it takes to realize for this nation all its aspirations, we again call for a unified Arab attitude backing those efforts and imposing them on the international community, which has become more responsive to our views when it was aware of our desire and concern to realize peace in the region and in the whole world.

SYRIA'S KHADDAM MEETS WITH KING KHALID, DEPARTS

LD131154 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received, at his office in the At-Ta'if royal household this morning, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who handed his majesty a message from his Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria. The audience was attended by His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Aba al-Khayl, minister of finance and national economy, and His Excellency Shaykh Muhammad Ibrahim Mas'ud, minister of state, cabinet member and acting information minister.

His Excellency Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told SPA that the message he handed to His Majesty King Khalid from his excellency the Syrian president, Hafiz al-Asad, concerns the current situation in the Arab world. Mr Abd al-Halim Khaddam left At-Ta'if this afternoon after a short visit of a few hours to the kingdom.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FAHD'S VISIT TO MOROCCO

LD112245 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Sep 81

["Text" of joint communique on visit to Morocco by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister]

[Text] At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince and deputy prime minister, paid an official and friendly visit to the Kingdom of Morocco. His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz was received at the As-Sukhayrat Royal Palace by His Majesty King Hassan II, who held talks with him in private, to complete the talks which his majesty had with his noble guest on his arrival in the Moroccan Kingdom.

The talks covered bilateral relations and the international situation in general. The talks were characterized by the identity of views on all matters which were raised. As regards relations between the two countries, which are consolidated by the ties of fraternity, the principles of the Islamic faith and the common fate of the two kingdoms, His Majesty King Hassan II and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed satisfaction with the excellent nature of these relations in the economic, political, cultural and social fields. His Majesty King Hassan II and His Royal Highness Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed their firm determination and certain desire to consolidate these relations, widen them and develop them.

The two sides also discussed Arab problems. His Majesty King Hassan II and His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz showed great interest in the problems of the Arab world and developments in the Arab region, especially the Middle East. In particular, the two sides studied the eight-point plan presented by His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

After studying and analyzing all the points, His Majesty King Hassan II and his noble guest considered the plan complete and sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of the Arab nation. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the convening of the 12th Arab summit conference in the Kingdom of Morocco next November and expressed the hope that it would achieve the return of Arab unity and crystalize the formulas for real solutions to the problems facing Arab countries.

His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz expressed deep gratitude for the welcome accorded him by His Majesty King Hassan II.

UAE

SYRIA'S KHADDAM DEPARTS AFTER 1-DAY VISIT

GF140925 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0625 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Sep (ENA)--'Abd al-Halik Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Abu Dhabi today for Doha after a 1-day visit to the UAE that was part of a tour of a number of the region's countries.

The Syrian minister said that he had conveyed a message to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuwayyan, the UAE president, from his brother Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on bilateral relations and the current Arab situation.

The Syrian foreign minister said the results of his visit to the UAE were very good and that he exchanged views on the current Arab situation with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, in a meeting this morning.

Answering a question on Syria's stand on the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, he said he discussed the matter and the danger it constitutes to the Arab nation with His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuwayyan. He noted that such agreements present a serious strategic change in the region. He added that they agreed on the necessity of furthering Arab solidarity in confronting challenges.

The Syrian president said that contacts between Arab countries are taking place to confront this serious situation and its consequences. He went on to say that Syria will broach this matter at the next Arab summit conference, which will convene in Rabat this November.

Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, a number of officials and Syrian Ambassador Muhammad Kabur saw the Syrian envoy off at the airport.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S HUSAK ARRIVES FOR TALKS 13 SEP

LD131506 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, arrived in Aden this afternoon at the head of a high-level delegation for an official and friendly visit to the PDRY. Present to meet the distinguished guest were Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly and chairman of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers; the brother members of the political bureau and Central Committee; ministers; representatives of the nationalist liberation and progressive movements; and representatives of the diplomatic corps in Aden.

As Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad embraced his comrade, gustav Husak, there was a 21-gun salute in honor of Democratic Yemen's distinguished guest and his delegation. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his distinguished guest then proceeded to the dais at which point the Yemeni and Czechoslovak national anthems were played. Comrade Husak then inspected a guard of honor and shook hands with leading personalities, including senior party and state officials and representatives of the liberation movements and of the diplomatic corps accredited to our country.

Comrade Gustav Husak gave a statement to the PDRY news media expressing his pleasure to be visiting Democratic Yemen. He praised the role of Democratic Yemen under the leadership of the YSP in both the Arab and international arenas. He said the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic regards Democratic Yemen as a friend and ally in the fields of struggle, social development and international affairs. Comrade Gustav Husak praised the cooperation between the two countries and parties and said the visit will reaffirm the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. These excellent relations will be further strengthened through the signing of a cooperation and friendship treaty.

Opening of Talks

EA132130 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Official talks opened in Aden this evening between the Democratic Yemen and Czechoslovakia. The PDRY delegation is led by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Czechoslovak side is led by Comrade Gustav Husak, secretary general of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

The Democratic Yemeni delegation includes Brother Brig Salih Muslih Gasim, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of defense; Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister; 'Ali 'Asad Muthanna, member of the YSP Central Committee and director of the Office of the Secretary General; 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of industry; Brother Yasin Sa'id Numan, candidate member of the YSP Central Committee and deputy ministry of planning; Ahmad 'Ubayd al-Fadli, minister of trade and supply; Col 'Abdullah 'Ali 'Ulaywah, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff; Ahmad Ibrahim al'Akbar, PDRY ambassador in Prague and 'Abduh Qasim, director of the Soviet and East European Department in the Foreign Ministry.

On the Czechoslovak side the talks are being attended by Comrades Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and foreign minister; Bohumil Urban, minister of foreign trade; Miloslav Blahnik, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Czechoslovak's People's Army; Vratislav Vajnar, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the secretary general's secretariat; and Ivan Voles, Czechoslovak ambassador in Aden.

Opening the talks, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed Democratic Yemen's distinguished guest and his delegation and praised the level of the developing comradely relations between Democratic Yemen and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He also praised the successes achieved by the friendly Czechoslovak people under CPCZ leadership at all levels, as well as the promotion of advanced socialism in Czechoslovakia. He also praised the Czechoslovak people's militant role in supporting and backing the socialist struggle in the world. He described the part being played by the CSSR in the international arena and its support for the Palestinian Arab cause as part of its struggle for the promotion of peace and social progress, as well as for freedom and peace [as heard].

Comrade Gustav Husak praised the successes achieved by the PDRY people under YSP leadership and commended the level of the warm and developing relations between the Yemeni and Czechoslovak parties and peoples. He described the PDRY's role in the context of its struggle and internationalist contributions as strong support for world revolutionaries.

Earlier, at 1700 this evening, a private meeting was held between Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and Comrade Gustav Husak. They discussed relations between the two friendly countries and the YSP and CPCZ, and ways of developing them further in the interests of the two friendly peoples and parties.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM DJIBOUTI VISIT

EA122152 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, member of the YSP Central Committee and foreign minister, last night returned to Aden from Djibouti after delivering a verbal message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to his Brother Hassan Gouled Apidon, president of the fraternal Republic of Djibouti, on the development of relations between the two fraternal countries.

On his return, Brother Salim Salih Muhammad told the ADEN NEWS AGENCY: We were honored to meet His Excellency President Hassan Gouled Apidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, to whom we conveyed greetings from his Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. We also delivered a message on the development of bilateral relations in all fields in the interests of our two peoples.

We briefed his excellency on the cooperation agreement concluded by Democratic Yemen, the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and Socialist Ethiopia. He added that he discussed with the president of Djibouti the current dangerous situation in our region and the increasing American military presence, which poses a threat to the peoples of the region and to its security and stability. The discussion also dealt with the Afro-Arab situation.

He expressed his satisfaction at the full understanding he perceived during his meeting with President Hassan Gouled Apidon, as well as with the prime minister and the rest of the officials, in the Republic of Djibouti. He said: We believe that there is full readiness for developing relations between our two fraternal countries.

AS-SADAT 12 SEP SPEECH TO ALEXANDRIA FISHERMEN

NC121450 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1241 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Speech by Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on 12 September to fishermen in Alexandria--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God; brothers and children; representatives of Egypt's fishermen: We meet here today with full affection to celebrate one of Egypt's holidays, your second anniversary, having proved that you are the trustees of your people, their goals and their food security. [applause]

The speech delivered by the shaykh of the fishermen of Alexandria, Shayky 'Alim member of the Consultative Council, and the decisions that your conference, which represents 2 million Egyptian people, has made, as well as the speech that was delivered by the leader of the union, Brother al-Fiqi, and then your cheers for Egypt and for Egypt alone--all these are the true expression which I meant in the recent decisions to draw the attention of the mean-spirited and the malevolent mentalities that all the people of Egypt reject their behavior.

Today, the speeches of Shaykh 'Ali and Al-Fiqi and your cheers and emotions represent Egypt and Egypt's spirit. [applause and cheers for Egypt]

It has pleased me and it will please every Egyptian who is now following this meeting and listening to your reaction, all of us in Egypt will be gratified by you when you decide you have no problems to be debated at this stage, other than the problem of supporting Egypt [applause] freedom and democracy.

It has pleased me very much and your people will always admire you when Shaykh 'Ali declares in your name and in the name of 2 million fishermen that today's problem is neither vocational nor factional, but that we should all stand as one man for the sake of Egypt, for the sake of the unity of the people of Egypt, for the sake of striking at those who seek sectarian sedition, for the sake of striking at those who exploit religion and masquerade behind it and for the sake of striking those who exploit democracy and masquerade behind it.

Your people in Egypt will admire and take pride in you. They will take pride in the 2 million fishermen and their vigilance which has outstripped the vigilance of many people who tried to turn their political profession into sedition and wrath against this people--which we got rid of with the 23 July Revolution. [applause]

Brothers and sons: As you heard me say in the speech I addressed to you and the whole people at the meeting of People's Assembly, the Consultative Council and the body of advisers, there are people who are trying to return the country to the situation before 23 July [1952]--to the corruption of the opposition and to striking at the people's rights. Before 23 July, our sons did not have the chance to obtain an education because we, the overwhelming majority of the people, did not have money for an education. Only the sons of the rich and the pashas were able to get an education.

Now all our sons can earn a degree and they can continue their higher education. Some of our sons have become doctors, engineers, teachers, officers and judges.

They want to return to the situation before 23 July so they can rule and we can remain, as was the case before 23 July, in the service of this class and this faction which wants to impose its custodianship on Egypt.

This was one of the reasons for the electric shock I administered through my decisions which you supported and which the Egyptian people supported. Ten million voters said to all of them: We will never go back and we will never allow [applause] a corrupt faction to monopolize the rule of the country, either under the slogan that they were pashas or sons of pashas or because they allege they are the group which has an education. They got an education at our expense. We, the sons of the people, were paying taxes before 23 July so that they and their sons could enjoy an education in Europe.

No, we will never return to that situation. Rather, all the credit goes to those who protect Egypt and preserve its honor and tradition. All the credit goes to those who know what shame means. They are the overwhelming majority of the Egyptian people. They are the popular base. They are all of us.

Today, you expressed your view that you are at the head of these groups of your people. You stood and told the others: Stop in your place; stay in your place. Egypt is for all of us. Egypt is not a monopoly for any creature who imposes himself on it. Egypt's resources are for all of us and for all our sons. [applause]

They allowed themselves the liberty to do anything they wanted on the assumption that they were the ones who deserved to rule Egypt. They started this when, one day, one of them stood up at the bar association--when a speech was delivered at the bar association--saying that the rights of the workers and farmers in Egypt are a bizarre and abnormal phenomena and that the talk [about such rights] must come to an end. That is: The large majority of the people must return to being the servants of a group called the rulers. They started this at the bar association and distorted [the image of] the bar association, which is the oldest association in Egypt and which has always remained a bastion for the protection of liberties and dignities against the colonialists, the king and the corrupt parties. A [certain] party wanted to exploit this association and turn it into a seat of conspiracy against the 23 July Revolution. This signified a perilous situation that led me to ask the People's Assembly to investigate this and put everyone in his right place. [applause]

This situation was changed by the force of law and the people, because I asked that the entire facts be conveyed to the people. So, after the situation changed and after the association became [loyal] to Egypt and the Egyptian people and not to the clique that wanted to exploit [it], they resorted to exploiting religion. Religion! The word of God, praise be to His name, that calls for making the world bloom and flourish; religion, that advocates love; religion, that calls on all of us to be brothers and to be concerned for each other; religion, that is part of our blood; religion, which we practice in our villages, which you are practicing on the land, at sea, on the river and which your people are practicing together with you in the name of God the compassionate, the merciful.

They wanted to exploit religion to foster hatred. They pushed those whom they call the preachers, but who are actually the preachers of sedition and not [religious] preachers. One of them stood here in Alexandria and used the most foul and base language and lied so as to be able to shamelessly attack the Egyptian people and the Egyptian regime. [applause]

One of the preachers of sedition stood here and claimed that 5 million pounds of the people's money were spent on establishing the MAY newspaper. This preacher of sedition had been pushed by members of the existing parties which are currently working in politics. The deputy leader of the Labor Party used to come to this preacher of sedition and claim that the National Democratic Party took 5 million pounds for its newspaper. The liar! To lie from the pulpit of the mosque!

Egypt is a state with a 7,000-year history. Egypt has a government and a budget, and every millime that is spent is announced officially before the People's Assembly. Had he gone back to the official Egyptian gazette, which the people do not read--he wanted to mislead the people, because very few read the official Egyptian gazette--[he would have seen that] the Egyptian gazette actually stated that a company had been established to publish the MAY newspaper and that the founders, who are all named, shared in the capital and that the amount each paid is specified. Every company that is established in Egypt and every work that is accomplished is included in the official Egyptian gazette. It contains everything so that everyone can have the facts before him. The 5 million pounds, which were paid by shareholders in the MAY company, are listed by name in the official Egyptian gazette since this company was established. The same applies to other companies and works established in Egypt. However, while the instigators of sedition claim to be men of law, they have instigated a shaykh of Al-Azhar--and the Al-Azhar has nothing to do with him. I shall ask the prosecution on this point and other points to take the necessary criminal measures against him, [applause] because not only is he misleading the people and causing sedition among them, he is lying--he is lying--because everything in this country is documented in the official state and government documents. But they want to cast doubt on everything.

They not only exploited religion but they also claimed that the so-called opposition has a right to incite and cast doubt. This means that the opposition has the right to instigate against the regime and cast doubt on the regime and the government, which is working for the benefit of the people. They wrote this in their newspaper. Who wrote it? It was written by a man who was supposed to know the law and who had disguising himself as an honorable man, until he was 69 years old, when he began to reveal himself. Does the opposition have a right to instigate and cast doubt? This means they will say it [the regime] is wrong about everything that is being done for the people, and that those who are carrying it out are wrong, and that this person stole, this person received a bribe and so forth. They say the opposition has a right to do this. Is this opposition? This is sabotage!

They exploited this because there is democracy in the country, and there is security and safety. I said that no one in Egypt would be touched concerning his security, his safety or his livelihood. This is still applicable and, God willing, it will continue forever, with God's help and with your will, the people of Egypt. [applause]

With God's help and with the will of the Egyptian people, Egypt will remain for all of us--not for the abominable faction. With the will and help of God and with the will of the Egyptian people and our work, our sons will continue to receive an education and become doctors, engineers and officers. This will not be limited to the sons of the class which monopolized this in the past, when our sons were condemned to do without an education.

With the will of the Almighty God and with the will of the Egyptian people and their work, religion will remain for the judge [meaning God]. Our belief will remain Muslim or Christian without being subject to harm or exploitation by anyone for [the purpose of] hatred, incitement or the casting of doubts, as they wanted it to be.

Religion will remain in our blood, because, thank God, because of His will. Our land is the cradle of heavenly religions. On the soil of Sinai in the holy valley, the first of the three holy religions was revealed by God Almighty to Moses. God spoke to Moses on Mount Sinai, which is part of Egypt's territory. [applause] When our God Almighty chose to speak for the first and last time to a man, he chose Egypt's land and the holy valley in Sinai. He chose this area to speak to man, to preach to him and reveal the first religion for building. God chose Egypt. Our land is thus holy and the cradle of religions. Religion is part of our blood. We will never allow religion to be exploited for rancor, instigation or casting doubts. I wanted to present the whole issue to all the people so that the people inside and outside Egypt will know that the Egyptian people will not turn back, God willing, never. [applause] The Egyptian people are now determined to march forward, with God's blessing. You heard me say that God's hand is above ours. Thank God, you heard me say in 1972 that I was looking for \$1 million. It took me a week to find \$1 million to send to the United States because Egypt was declared bankrupt at the time. I sent \$1 million so that the bankruptcy declaration could be avoided. This occurred in 1972. In 1973, all of you heard me say that when I gathered the National Security Council on 5 Ramadan, 5 days before the October war--all the members of this council are alive--I told them that Egypt's economy was below zero, but our dignity was high. [applause]

We waged the war and regained our honor, will, dignity and the world's confidence in us. We also regained the world's confidence for all the Arabs through our crossing [of the Suez Canal] battle. Despite this, we did not adopt a haughty attitude toward them or make them feel indebted to us. When the time came when we were in need, they began to make us feel indebted to them. The Arabs wanted to make us feel indebted to them. The Arabs, whom the oppressive faction say we abandoned and went to Israel, did this. We did not abandon the Arabs. It is they who abandoned us.

I sat with Israel for the sake of the cause of Egypt, my country, as well as for the sake of Sinai, my country, which concerns me. I went to Israel and told them: Come here, this is my land and it belongs to me. Let us make peace.

God Almighty told us: But if the enemy inclines toward peace, do thou incline towards peace. [Koranic verse] [applause] They inclined toward peace and we made the peace agreement after Camp David and took back 80 percent of Sinai. God willing. In 7 or 8 months, in April, we will take back the rest of Sinai. However, we shall continue to work with Israel for the sake of the Palestinian issue. We will not speak on behalf of the Palestinians or the rest of the Arabs, but we want to end the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza so that the Palestinians can sit with the Israelis as I have done and ask for their land and reach an agreement as we have done with Israel. [applause]

Therefore, they attempted to exploit religion in order to say that we parted with the Arabs and the Muslims and went to Israel and the Jews. We did not part with the Arabs and the Muslims. It was you who severed relations with us. We did not sever our official relations with anyone. It was you who met in Baghdad and severed relations. Why then do the men of religion here say we left the Arabs and the Muslims so as to befriend the Jews? We went to Israel for peace. When they inclined toward peace, we did the same. I want to say that our relationship with Israel shall continue to be a relationship of good neighborliness and a relationship of friends as long as every man respects the will, the independence and territory of the other, [applause] not only with Israel but also with everyone who respects the will of the Egyptian people.

Another thing about which they are talking and in which they seek to exploit religion is the United States, their attack on the United States. In their attacks, they say the United States is interfering in our affairs.

The day before yesterday, you heard that a U.S. journalist asked me if I had asked the permission of Reagan while I was visiting him. I told him: By God, were it not for democracy, I would have shot you. [applause]

When I thought the Russians were wiggling their tails and wanted to interfere in our affairs, I told the 17,000 Soviet experts: Out in 1 week! I even specified the time. [applause]

With regard to the United States, we were at loggerheads with it for 15 years. In the 5 or 6 years before my assumption of power, relations between us and the United States were severed. But when Nixon and later Ford and then Carter came and respected the will of the Egyptian people and treated Egypt as equal--whoever acts this way toward us and whoever takes a sincere step toward us, we will reciprocate with 10 steps, as long as this is done sincerely.

The United States took not only one step. When I wanted to clear the Suez Canal for international navigation, the United States cleared the canal for me. To this day, it has not asked me to pay the cost nor do I know how many millions they spent. To this day, we have paid nothing. As I told you, in 1972 I could not find \$1 million to forestall the declaration of Egypt's bankruptcy; my economy was below zero in 1973 before the battle. After I opened the canal in 1975, the United States began to give me \$400 million annually. We embarked on the project to improve the canal after we reopened it in 1975. Last year, my children in Port Said celebrated with me the opening of the third project in the canal. In December, 3 or 4 months from now, God willing, our revenues from the canal will be \$1.2 billion. [applause]

This is why I say that God's hand is on our hands. This is his generosity. I could not find \$1 million in 1972, now I am getting \$475 [million] and will get \$1.2 billion in 1981. [applause] Not only that, there is a bigger surprise. All this is from Him. He knows what lies in the heart and what the eyes [word indistinct] and what is hidden in the heart.

We have taken 80 percent of Sinai. Sinai has oil. God Almighty one day wished to give us oil, so much that we do not need it from any person or state. This is His generosity. Why? When He bestows His blessings, everything comes profusely.

He has given to us generously and blessed us because He knows what is in our hearts and he knows the truth about the efforts we are sincerely making to build the country. He has therefore given us this bliss that is the oil. The oil has already been discovered. However, in 2 years time when, God willing, they finish laying the pipes, we will not need any state at all.

This year, for the first time, we have no budget deficit. [applause and cheers] Why? Why? As I have told you, the Almighty God has placed His hand on ours to say that a good country shall, with God's will, bear fruit, and the sinister shall only produce ill.

Well, we are proceeding as a good country. Why do the spiteful and twisted people want to turn us into a sinister country? Thanks be to God whose bliss has prevailed, we, all the people, are in control. The workers and the peasants have 50 percent control. Our children have equal opportunities in education and becoming engineers and doctors. There will be no turning back. There will be no return to the practice before the 23 July Revolution. There will be no revival of the centers of powers--those who would tell foreign correspondents to write and undermine Egypt's image abroad, and who ally themselves with the enemies of Egypt.

There will be no return of those who pretend opposition and send all their claims to the grudgeful Arabs around us so that they may attack us on the basis of what we ourselves write and say and on the basis of our press. This will never return.

As for democracy, I tell you that we will never abandon it. We will not retrace our steps when it comes to democracy. On the contrary, as Shaykh 'Ali said, there will be more democracy, but also this time more discipline. Everyone must behave himself. [applause]

God willing, on Monday, as I promised the people, I will address them, and address you, about the new phase. We want to investigate all that has happened, so it will not be repeated. Whoever is found innocent, we will declare him innocent because we are not afraid. When I took the measures I did, I published the names in all the papers. We do nothing behind the backs of the people. [applause] God willing, I will speak on Monday. The matter is not just about those who have exploited religion or who have exploited the word opposition or the word democracy. Not at all, the issue is bigger than that. It is a question of conduct in the country; the attacks on the government and insolence in addressing the rulers; the obscenity, the laxity and the lack of discipline in the street and in work and in production. Before and above all this, by God, a girl or a boy in the Muslim societies, who disobeys her or his family, will receive the severest punishment.

As you heard me say: We have been the vanguard of the heavenly religions and our land was chosen by God, praise be to His name, to speak with the first human being on it. Our land is holy, and so are we. Our religions are holy as well. Religion must not be used to extract girls from the bosom of their families or to extract boys from the bosom of their fathers. Religion must not be used in attempts to impose measures that lead some groups to tempt young people to practice crime. Therefore, on Monday, I will tell my sons, the young people: My sons, worship God any way you please; however, no one must sell his will and pledge obedience to anyone who wants to exploit him. A pledge of obedience is to be made to God only, praise be to His name. [applause]

Work in our country is the language by which we speak to each other as a people and the means by which the people speak to their rulers. It is the language practices in assemblies and institutions. So, let us return to the manners inherent in the history of the Egyptian family; the family that knows the meaning of the word "shame"; the family that has the traditions of compassion, aid, chivalry, nobleness--not hatred. Love in its fullest meaning exists among members of the [Egyptian] family and all these families, Muslims and Copts, are one family--not two. [applause] One family; not two.

Before I conclude my speech, I want to say that I am really proud of you and the 2 million fishermen who were ahead of all Egypt in adopting, at their conference, all the resolutions which expressed your feelings for your country and its sufferings and by means of which you disregarded all [your personal] problems and put Egypt above everything else. [applause] I am proud of you. Do convey to every fisherman that I am proud of you and so is your country. I will meet you next Monday, God willing, and next year if I live to reach it. [applause] Next year, God willing, I will come to you so that we can celebrate the 12 anniversary of my assumption of power and outline all that has been achieved. We will tell the world and everybody: This is what our people have done. The future belongs to us and to our sons. As I told you, I thank God that His hand, praise be to His name, is above our hands. "Our Lord!" they say, "Let not our hearts deviate now after Thou hast guided us, but grant us mercy from Thine own presence; for Thou art the grantor of bounties without measure." [Koranic verse]

ISMA'IL ANNOUNCES RESULTS OF 10 SEP REFERENDUM

NC111444 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il today announced the results of the referendum in front of President as-Sadat at the latter's residence in Mit Abu al-Kawm. The results of the referendum are: [all figures as heard]

The number of registered voters was 12,028,462.

The number of those who cast their votes was 11,059,827.

The number of valid votes was 11,026,266.

The number of invalid votes was 33,561.

The number of those who said yes was 10,965,993.

The number of those who said no was 60,273.

The percentage of those who voted compared with the number of registered voters is 91.87 percent.

The percentage of those who said yes compared with the number of the valid votes is 99.45 percent.

Fundamentalists Demonstrate

NC111245 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Sep (AFP)--Muslim fundamentalists clashed with security forces here today as Interior Minister Nabawi Isma'il announced that an overwhelming 99.45 percent of Egyptian voters had endorsed President Anwar as-Sadat's crackdown last week on political opponents.

Between 200 and 300 fundamentalists clashed with troops outside the Al-Qibbah mosque after Friday prayers, until the security forces used tear gas to break up the demonstration.

Meanwhile outside Al-'Abbasiyah mosque, also in central Cairo, a 200-strong riot squad dispersed another 300 fundamentalists before their demonstration got under way.

There were no reports of any injuries from the incidents, which coincided with Mr Isma'il's announcement.

CAIRO DENIES REPORT OF ATTACK ON AS-SADAT'S HOUSE

NC111530 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 11 Sep 81

['Usamah 'Bad al-Ghani commentary: "Unanimous Pledge of Allegiance and Decisive Answer to Fabrications of the Tendentious"]

[Text] The overwhelming popular unanimous support of the measures protecting Egypt's national unity and social peace is not strange. In fact, the people have affirmed their support of these measures since they were declared at demonstrations, popular rallies and marches and in rallying around their political leadership. The people's unanimous support of these measures and their rallying around their leadership are a decisive answer to the fabrications of the enemies of Egypt, who believe they can deceive the people or affect their morale. It is observed that while the masses of people voiced their support of the measures and principles protecting national unity in Egypt, some misleading radios, including Al-Qadhdhafi's radio, started uttering hate-filled remarks and fabrications about imaginary events in Egypt, including the alleged attack on the president's residence in Mit Abu al-Kum, suggesting the existence of a crisis in the relations between the people and their leadership.

The fact is that this campaign expresses the tragedy through which some rejectionist regimes are living--the tragedy of the suppression of their people and their survival through this oppression. The rejectionist rulers are concerned about the reports of the Egyptian people rallying around their leadership and their immediate full response to all measures aimed at achieving their interests and at protecting these interests. The most prominent evidence of this is the warm welcome and overwhelming mass support of President as-Sadat during his meeting with the people while casting his vote in the referendum, his riding in an open car and his meeting with journalists and correspondents at an international press conference in Mit Abu al-Kum to expose the dimensions of the plan for communal strife.

The circles hostile to Egypt and its people persistently attempt to harm Egypt's reputation and its leadership abroad since this reputation achieved resounding successes. Therefore, these circles attempt to portray the measures aimed against the elements promoting sedition as being a liquidation of the opposition. They wage their rabid campaigns, imagining that they can create confusion among the people. However, they fail to realize that the aware Egyptian people have exposed their campaigns and know the real purpose behind these campaigns.

The isolation of the rejectionist regimes is increasing at home and abroad while Egypt has been daily scoring repeated successes. The isolation of the rejectionist regimes is evident in the reported bloody confrontation in Syria between the ruling Ba'thist regime and the secret opposition, which recently engineered a big explosion in the Syrian Cabinet's headquarters, killing or wounding dozens of people. At the same time, large numbers of Soviet troops arrived in Syria to show support for the isolated Ba'thist regime.

In Libya, for example, the isolation of the ruling regime there is furthered by Somalia's recent decision to break off relations with Tripoli following Al-Qadhdhafi's plot against the Somali people and his exploitation of the Libyan people's funds to plot against the Arab peoples. This isolation is also apparent in the Libyan regime's failure to persuade Saudi Arabia to resume its relations with it.

The rejectionist regimes' feeling of isolation and weakness consequently has led these regimes to further surrender to the great powers, which have tightened their control on these regimes within the framework of their plans for foreign expansionism in return for protecting them against the wrath of their people.

We in Egypt have preferred since the beginning to pursue the hard way to emerge from our problems and have followed the course of liberating our will and of refusing to surrender to any powers to define our destiny and future. Egypt adopts its decision through its free will and refuses to allow anyone, even its closest friends, to interfere in its domestic affairs. So that the decision reflects the comprehensive and true Egyptian will, it is natural to refer to the people concerning their national and strategic issues in a democratic way that will directly achieve the views of all the people. Therefore, the Egyptian leadership presented the measures for protecting national unity and the safety of the domestic front to the people to decide. The people voiced their decision to the whole world, affirming their unanimous pledge of allegiance to their sincere leadership and declaring their decisive answer to the fabrications of the tendentious.

NEWSPAPER DESCRIBES GROUP'S ANTIGOVERNMENT PLOT

NC132153 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2022 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA)--After a 3-year surveillance, the Egyptian intelligence service has uncovered a group of agents who attempted to undermine national unity, to spread sedition and rumors and to incite the workers and farmers to undermine the internal front.

MAY, the weekly organ of the ruling National Democratic Party (NDP), in tomorrow's issue, Monday, said the group called itself "the Swamp."

According to MAY, the group included a former deputy prime minister, some former ministers and a number of university professors and journalists. MAY named the former deputy prime minister as Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat. It said he carried out secret meetings in Cairo and Moscow with Soviet intelligence officers who asked "the Swamp" group to move against the regime in Egypt.

MAY published its report under the headline: Moscow Instructions Were: Bring About the Downfall of the Egyptian Regime at Any Price.

The newspaper said "the Swamp" included some elements who pretended to be Nassirites, members of the leftist National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG) and a number of Marxists. Members of "the Swamp" contacted the Muslim Brotherhood group to disguise their true color and to deceive the Egyptian people who hate communism.

MAY said tasks were divided among members of the group as follows:

Mahmud al-Qadi, former member of the People's Assembly, to incite the workers.

Abu al-'Izz al-Hariri, former member of the People's Assembly and member of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, to incite the farmers.

Dr Khalil Hasan Khalil, professor at the development institute, to prepare studies on how to exploit the problems of the masses and to accuse the government of doing nothing to solve these problems.

Muhammad 'Awdah, a journalist, to issue a leaflet condemning the Copts for the sectarian sedition incidents to create more incitement.

Lutfi al-Khuli, communist journalist, was assigned to recruit communists to join the group and to make sure that they are not agents of the security forces.

Dr 'Awatif 'Abd ar-Rahman, (woman) professor at the faculty of information, was in charge of planning tactics for the group.

Dr Latifah az-Zayyat, (woman) professor at the faculty of arts, accompanied her brother 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat on his visit to Moscow.

In spite of all the measures that were taken, the Egyptian intelligence service was able to make recordings and films of meetings held by the group.

The MAY newspaper notes that all the defendants in the case, which has been nicknamed "Apple 19" by the intelligence service, have been held in custody since the recent measures related to the sectarian sedition were implemented. The newspaper publishes a number of photographs indicating the involvement of the group's members in meetings and contacts with Soviet intelligence officers in Cairo. MAY also publishes excerpts of the dialogues held between members of the group and the Soviet intelligence personnel, which confirms the involvement of "the Swamp" group. The paper affirms that the recordings made during this operation were made by permission of the state security prosecution and that all the documents and proofs are in the hands of state security personnel.

Further Details

NC132217 Cairo MENA in English 2130 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 13 Sep (MENA)--MAY published in its issue of tomorrow (Monday) what it called details of a communist plan to incite sectarian sedition in Egypt. The plan was drawn up in Moscow to foment sedition among Moslems and Copts, the paper said.

The paper said it was publishing details for which President as-Sadat had not found time to explain in his recent speech. The paper said:

1. Soviet strategy aimed at bringing about the downfall of the Egyptian regime, considering that it was the main obstacle standing in the way of Soviet hegemony in the Arab area. Members of Soviet and Hungarian intelligence, under diplomatic and press cover, contacted a number of members of the opposition in Egypt, including Dr Hilmi Murad. They also arranged meetings with leaders of the leftist National Progressive Unionist Grouping (NPUG). All these schemes have been uncovered by Egyptian security men.
2. Information available to Egyptian security forces indicated that there was a secret plan under which the Coptic Church in Egypt agreed with a Lebanese merchant to arrange for the travel of 1,500 Egyptian young men, including 1,300 Copts, to go to Lebanon and to send them to Phalangist camps to receive military training. The plan also included smuggling arms into Egypt. The plan was drawn up by leaders of the Phalangist party, and former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Charles Hilu.
3. Islamic groups used mosques to exploit the recent events in the Cairo district of Az-Zawiya al-Hamra' to incite sedition against Christians and to accuse the government of being atheist and of helping Christians to undermine Islam.
4. During the past year, fire was set to 12 Moslem shrines in various governorates in Egypt. Several shrines and tombs were also destroyed.
5. A document was seized revealing a plan by the communist government of Ethiopia in which it said that the campaign waged by religions against communism was unethical. This document was prepared in collaboration with Moscow.

USSR Envoy: No Action Taken

NC141044 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 14 Sep (AFP)--No action has been taken against Eastern-bloc diplomats and journalists accused by a newspaper here of plotting the overthrow of the Egyptian regime, a Soviet Embassy spokesman said here today.

He told Agence France-Presse that of nine people accused by the weekly MAY of working to depose President Anwar as-Sadat, four Soviet citizens had left the country several months ago, either at the end of their missions or through expulsion.

Four more Soviets and a Hungarian diplomat named by MAY, the organ of Mr as-Sadat's party, had not to date been the subject of any measures, he said.

According to a television commentary yesterday on the MAY report, former officials, politicians and journalists implicated in the plot were among 1,500 arrested in recent government purges of people felt to be trouble-makers.

MENA REPORTS PALESTINIAN TANK FORCE IN SOUTH

NC121124 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 12 Sep (MENA)--A responsible Palestinian source has stated that the tank squadron [katibah], which had been guarding the Lebanese shore in the western area of Beirut, moved from its position to south Lebanon yesterday, in implementation of orders issued by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The source said that the squadron, which comprises tanks, vehicles and transport, gathered near the stadium and then moved to the south yesterday afternoon. This is the second squadron of the [Palestinian] resistance forces which has been withdrawn from Beirut to the south. The first to move to the south was a squadron of heavy artillery.

NATIONAL MOVEMENT TO PULL BACK IN BEIRUT AREA

NC112248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Arab followup committee, represented by Saudi Ambassador Lt Gen 'Ali ash-Sha'r and head of the Arab Deterrent Forces Intelligence Service Col Muhammad Ghanim, this evening held a meeting with the higher coordination committee, which includes the National Movement, the Amal Movement and the Palestinian resistance. The meeting, which lasted from 2000 to 2200, was held at Colonel Ghanim's Office. It was attended by Attorney Nabih Birri, Eng 'Asim Qansu, Dr Samir Sabbagh, Muhsin Dallul and Abu Yahya.

After the meeting, Attorney Nabih Birri made a statement on behalf of the conferees, in which he said: We met with the Arab followup committee as representatives of the National and Amal Movements to continue our talks and to crystallize the position we clearly announced yesterday.

The followup committee briefed us on the talks it held with the Lebanese Front representatives. It is known and certain that the position of the Amal Movement and the National Movement on the implementation of the Arab followup committee's decision is positive and there is nothing obstructive in it and that it involves no impossible conditions. Therefore, we are surprised by the statement made by Bashir al-Jumayyil on television this evening and his remarks about the imaginary and impossible conditions he attributed to us.

We would like to reaffirm that the position of the Amal Movement and the National Movement is positive and that implementation on the ground is the proof. Tomorrow at 0500, all the armed men will withdraw from the museum area and it will become passable on our side without any hinderance. This is just a beginning which translates into practice our good intentions of abiding by the Arab followup committee's decisions. The higher security committee met this evening and decided to begin withdrawing the armed men from the contact lines in the Museum area. This operation will end by 0500 tomorrow, Saturday, when the museum road will be opened.

VOL REPORTS SHELLING IN SEDECO, OTHER AREAS 12 SEP

NC121807 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The positive step for reopening the Museum Road today was met with caution and fear over the obstruction of other crossings, particularly the Sodeco crossing, where the situation was tense this afternoon as several shells fell in the area accompanied by bursts of machinegun fire. Several B-7 shells also fell in the Al-Yasu'iyah area. At 1700, after a brief lull, the Sodeco area was again shelled with RPG fire, but there were no casualties. At 1245 today, two artillery shells fell in the 'Uyun as-Siman area; no losses were reported.

AL-WAZZAN REACTS TO REOPENING OF MUSEUM ROAD

NC121420 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Since early morning, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has been following the operation of opening the Museum Road--first from his home and later at his headquarters at Government House where he held contacts with security commanders and gave his recommendations aimed at dealing with anything that precludes the opening of the road. Upon leaving Government House the prime minister was asked: How do you look on the reopening of the Museum Road today" The prime minister replied:

[Begin recording] This is the first of many steps aimed at opening all the traffic arteries between the capital's two sectors. Precedence has been given to the Museum Road in view of its importance and the fact that several official establishments are situated along this road--particularly the Chamber of Deputies. We would like to facilitate access to the latter because we believe that this institution must play its role without interruption and in the best possible manner. We, therefore, must provide access to the Chamber of Deputies. [end recording] Replying to a question on the forthcoming meeting of the Arab followup committee on the ambassadorial level, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We hope the committee will meet next week after all the roads have been opened.

VOICE OF HOPE: 'TERRORISTS' SHELLED TYRE 13 SEP

NC140628 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] We have received information from Tyre that at about 1800 yesterday the terrorists shelled Tyre with two artillery or mortar rounds. The reasons behind this terrorist shelling of the town are not known. Commenting on this information, a military official in free Lebanon has suggested that a UN investigation committee be formed to examine the fragments of the two rounds to determine their type and source.

OFFICIALS FEAR LARGE-SCALE ISRAELI OPERATION

NC140930 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Text] Government officials are giving special attention to the situation in the south following the resumption of Israeli attacks and the shelling of Tyre yesterday evening when three shells were fired at the city. Responsible quarters still fear a large-scale Israeli operation in the south. This possibility was discussed yesterday when the president of the republic met with Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus. The apprehension is heightened by the fact that Israeli officials are still saying, whether there is an occasion or not, that the truce in southern Lebanon is shaky. It has been decided that Lebanon will put emphasis on this issue of the south in the diplomatic consultations that will be held at the United Nations during the current session.

VOL REPORTS MORE ARRESTS IN DELAMARE ASSASSINATION

NC120930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] The number of persons apprehended pending investigation in the case of the assassination of French Ambassador Louis Delamare has risen. ('Ali Muhammad Bnat), owner of the car suspected of having been used as one of the means for perpetrating the crime, is being investigated intensively. 'Ali had personally gone to the investigations department and stated that he had (?bought) the car from another person whom he named. The other person admitted owning the car. He and a friend of his who were in the vicinity of the [French] Embassy before the crime was committed have been apprehended. One of them alleged that he used to frequent the embassy area because he works there.

MATERIALS ON PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO WASHINGTON

Begin Press Interview

TA111256 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1210 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Special interview with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin by U.S. correspondent Shalom Qital on 11 September--place not given--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr Prime Minister, what makes this visit compatible with your definition of it as a successful visit, a meeting with a great friend of Israel, President Reagan--so you said. What will make this visit bear positive fruits?

[Answer] Time will tell. However, I can say that this morning I heard my friend and colleague Moshe Dayan claiming that actually the entire issue of strategic-defense between the United States and Israel will be reduced to the establishment of several hospitals. He simply does not know the facts and that is why he said this. The reference is really to strategic cooperation. We have not yet signed an agreement but we reached an agreement in principle on this issue. Preparations are already underway for its implementation. It is evident that nothing will be obtained overnight. Certainly, various issues will require several months. Later, more time will be necessary. This morning, our defense minister is meeting with the U.S. secretary of state to discuss the specifics which are numerous and very serious. The reference is not merely to a number of hospitals, but to real cooperation on land, air and sea.

[Questions] Nevertheless, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig stated in public, in a news conference, that there are political and tangible constrictions on the United States concerning the implementation of such strategic cooperation.

[Answer] I have not heard words to this effect from him. However, this morning I read the headline in the New York TIMES--this is a serious newspaper--referring to joint maneuvers and what is called in American jargon (?prepositioning) [last word in English], namely, the stationing of forces. However, I have not yet made the main point. Perhaps, you heard me saying last night--not for the first time--to the Americans: We differentiated, distinguished and emphasized this difference between defending Israel and the joint interest shared by both countries to firmly stand against Soviet expansionism in the Middle East and its vicinity, even its farther vicinity. I said: If the reference is to the defense of our country, our state and our people, this is our own affair. We will ask nobody to send its forces or soldiers to defend us or even participate in our defense. This is our duty and we will fulfill it. We have done so five times. We want peace and we hope there will be peace. However, if it is necessary to defend ourselves for the sixth time we will do so.

However, these days there is a special problem. One can obviously see how the Soviet Union is taking over a country with the help of Cubans, East Germans and even with Russians as has recently been revealed in Angola. This may also be revealed in any other country similar to Angola. This is a common affair. Peoples stood forth together, signed pacts and pledged help to one another and so on. This was the background against which we raised the idea of strategic-defense cooperation. We did not do so to defend Israel but to defend those affairs common to Israel and the U.S. superpower. I think that this notion has been received nicely. Now they understand that we have no reason to fear the reaction of the Arab countries. This has nothing to do with the defense of Israel in case it is attacked by an Arab country or countries. This is a world issue, referring to the freedom of mankind, maintaining the freedom of states and so forth. I think that since we made this distinction the Americans will adopt this line in their public relations if their Arab friends come up with complaints against them: What are you doing, you are cooperating with the Israelis. This could very well be the case. Then, they will have a logical answer on the assumption that the Arabs accept a logical answer.

[Question] As for an issue not in common: The AWACS. Is the issue closed?

[Answer] What does closed mean? We have done our bit. We also expressed ourselves very persuasively to the president and his aides. The defense minister and [Chief of Israeli Intelligence] General Sagi supplied the specifics. I broached this issue and also supplied fundamental details. The foreign and interior ministers also broached the subject. We laid out the entire issue. It was not a talk of 5, 10 or 15 minutes as apparently they thought it would be at the beginning. The talk on this issue lasted 90 minutes. Most of the time we devoted to this problem. The first part of the talk was devoted to the strategic-defense cooperation I have already mentioned. For his part, the President's reply was very brief: I agree, it looks good to us. Immediately afterwards we went into the issue of the double deal--not only on the AWACS issue, but also on the auxiliary equipment for the F-15's which are very dangerous. They provide the F-15's that the Saudis will own, not immediately but within a few years, with the capability of reaching as far as Tel Aviv and returning to Saudi Arabia. They also have the most sophisticated air-to-air missiles, which are bound to change our situation in case aerial dogfights are necessary.

Then, we broached the issue of the AWACS which, as I have already said, makes us almost transparent. I think that we proved our thesis.

Later, we visited the Congress. Certainly, the issue of the AWACS cropped up immediately at both committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. At both committees of Congress we said the same things we had voiced in the meeting hall of the administration, as I had warned President Reagan we would do. He was not at all surprised. In the private meeting between us I told him: We are meeting today with the two committees of both houses of Congress and we will raise this subject--we will probably be asked to do so. We will raise before them the entire problem, including all those things we showed you with the help of maps, accessories and so on.

According to the U.S. Constitution, as you know, there are two branches: The Executive Branch and the Legislative Branch. The Executive Branch wants to carry out this deal--there is no doubt about it. As for the Legislative Branch, there are very fundamental differences of opinion between and within the two parties. There are some Democrats who support the deal and there are those who are opposed to it. There are Republicans who, naturally, support it and there are also those who firmly object to it. We do not interfere in this argument between both branches of the U.S. Government. We only determine what we regard as the main point: This is a danger to Israel's security. Time and again we reiterate this definition. You heard it yourself last night, when I said this at the reception held by the Israeli ambassador in honor of the U.S. vice president and the Israeli delegation. We explicitly explained that this is a danger to our security. We insist on this definition, we have not changed our position. We were asked whether we could change our position and we replied in the negative. When Israel's security is at stake, there can be no talk of compensation or shortcuts. We state the truth. Since this constitutes a danger to our security it is clear that we object to it. The decision will be made by Congress, according to U.S. law.

[Question] Another question, Mr Prime Minister. Even before this visit, the President referred several times to Israel as being a strategic asset. This did not prevent him from suspending or withholding aircraft from the strategic asset. There were friendly words but less friendly deeds. What is the reason that you are so optimistic now? What makes you believe that you will leave Washington...

[Answer--interrupting] Where did you see optimism on my face?

[Question] You talk with a great deal of satisfaction about this visit.

[Answer] Well, you may ask others, maybe they will tell you similar words.

[Question] Or maybe you are not optimistic? Please, tell us.

[Answer] All right, I willingly accept your question. What happened in the past--when I arrived at Andrews airbase in New York [as heard] and when I climbed aboard the helicopter with the secretary of state, the first words he said were: Everything that has happened so far we must put behind us and not mention. I accepted his view. Then, I had to broach the subject of the aircraft whose delivery to us had been delayed and which are now safely stationed in Israeli airfields, all 17 of them--14 F-16's and 3 F-15's--this is a significant additional strength to Israel. They are ours and we deserved them, of course. In my opinion, a wrong had been committed against us when these aircraft were delayed here. [several words indistinct] The problem, as the secretary of state said: Let us put all this behind us and let us talk about the future. So we complied and we neither mentioned this issue nor the nuclear reactor near Baghdad, nor the justified--in our opinion--bombing of the headquarters of the organization of terrorists and murderers in Beirut. We did not raise any of these issues. We spoke about the future. I think this is very healthy.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, I thank you very much.

Begin TV Interview

TAl1955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1825 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Prime Minister Begin interviewed by Israeli Television correspondent Dan Raviv in the Blair House in Washington 11 September--videotaped]

[Question] When talking of strategic cooperation, what is in fact being discussed; how do you view such cooperation between the two countries? Yesterday Haig, for example, talked about joint maneuvers and increased stationing of U.S. equipment in Israel. How do you view this?

[Answer] Well, you see what Haig said. This is a partial answer already. However, I cannot today give details, especially not before the talk between the Israeli defense minister and the U.S. secretary of defense. I know some details but this question had better be left open for a number of weeks so that matters are consolidated, first in the direct contacts between the defense minister and the secretary of defense. Next week the chief of staff will also arrive here and there is no doubt that these points will also be brought up with him. Afterward, as I have told you, I think that a joint U.S.-Israeli committee will be set up to handle this. We will then see how stage by stage we will turn this agreement into practice. According to what I heard from our host, the acts will be real and important. I should stress that this is not a matter of Israel's defense against the enemies surrounding us--the Arab countries which refuse to make peace with us and maintain a state of war with us. There is a problem of a common interest shared by the entire free world in general but in particular and directly between the United States and Israel. We are now facing a Soviet expansionism that did not exist in the period between the two world wars and not even after World War II except for Eastern Europe of course. We are facing Soviet expansionism in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and its environs. This necessitates that the world realign itself to meet this threat. Therefore, both the Americans and we have concluded that in view of this common interest we had better stand together and cooperate. This is the whole secret behind the cooperation and this is an important element.

[Question] In the course of the strategic cooperation negotiations, will Israel offer the United States the use of Israeli ports and airfields as well?

[Answer] One can conceive of this idea.

[Question] To what extent do you want this cooperation maintained?

[Answer] If one talks of cooperation--we have two important and very good Mediterranean ports. Additions can be made to them. If [words indistinct] why should we oppose this, for the sake of that common interest that these facilities and perhaps also additions to them--such as a breakwater and a landing strip for the Sixth Fleet--will be given. I think this is very healthy.

[Question] Has the issue of a joint defense pact been raised in one way or another in the course of the talks?

[Answer] Which issue?

[Question] A defense pact between the two countries, sir.

[Answer] No, this has not been raised this time at all. I only want to remind you that a few weeks ago I was asked about this topic. I would like to repeat my answer with a certain emphasis as well. We will not initiate a proposal to sign a defense pact but if the United States takes the initiative and suggests this, in one of the talks with me as prime minister, for example, I will recommend this to the government. The initiative should be the superpower's and not the small country's, lest the small country be met with a refusal. Refusals are not invited. However, if the initiative is launched by the superpower I will view it as positive. I cannot today speak in the name of the government since no discussion has yet been held. In my name, though, I can say I would be prepared to recommend this to the government.

[Question] This implies that this topic was not suggested by the Americans in the course of your talks here.

[Answer] I have said it was not proposed at all and we did not mention it either.

[Question] The topic of sharing satellite information for intelligence--was this raised in any manner? The headlines in Israel's press have sometimes mentioned the possibility that Israel will ask for use of a satellite.

[Answer] the matter was mentioned but there was no real discussion about it. I do not think there is a chance we will receive it.

[Question] Mr Begin, when one talks of strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States--how can you explain the fact that President Reagan, on the one hand, is ready to give a clear-cut instruction on strategic cooperation, yet on the other hand ignores Israel's claims and exposes Israel to the AWACS aircraft to be possessed by Saudi Arabia, according to the Israeli claims?

[Answer] Well, I cannot speak in the name of the U.S. President. I cannot say he ignores things. He paid careful attention to our claims. We had the impression our arguments did not fall on deaf ears. However, it is true that the President has not changed his mind. He wants this deal passed with a majority of the two houses of Congress. It is on this majority that the implementation of the deal depends, of course. If the two houses have a majority against the deal, the deal will fall through. If a majority is gained in one of them in favor of the deal, this will be enough for the deal to go through. The U.S. secretary of state is a very loyal friend to Israel. He is a friend indeed but he insists on this firmly. He said this: We undertook to go through with this deal and we have to implement it. They understood our stance, that we are opposed to the deal since this is a danger of our security.

[Question] Mr Begin, Israel has traditional friends in the United States and in Congress. Will you, as Israel's prime minister, call on Israel's friends to fight with all intensity, now as well, against the approval of the AWACS aircraft? They, after all, argue that quite a bit will depend on the line Israel takes regarding the deal. Are we still struggling against the deal and the President with all intensity?

[Answer] No, we are not entering any confrontation with the President and the U.S. Administration. Israel and the United States are allies and friends. On this matter we do not have an agreement. Does this necessitate a confrontation? There is no confrontation here. We expressed our opinion. Our friends heard us. I do not have to come out with a special call. All that had to be said intellectually was said. However, one should not talk of a confrontation as you said, to come out with a loud call to Israel's friends to rise and resist. I do not have to hear or voice this dramatic call. We openly brought up arguments both to friends who supported or opposed the AWACS deal. Now the constitution of the host country should be honored. We, the citizens of Israel, cannot and should not interfere in the discussion held between two branches of the U.S. Administration, the legislative and executive branches.

[Question] Besides this being your first meeting with Mr Reagan, you surely talked with him for the first time on his plan, if he has any, regarding the autonomy negotiations, the future of Judaea and Samaria and the future of settlements. Have you understood where the U.S. President is today aiming on this issue? Is it clear to you that he knows what is at stake here?

[Answer] Mr Raviv, you will be surprised to hear that this topic has not arisen at all, neither the settlements, nor the content of the autonomy proposal. We only gladdened the Americans by informing that President as-Sadat and myself agreed in Alexandria about 2 weeks ago to resume the autonomy talks which were stopped nearly 15 months ago and that both of us, President as-Sadat and myself, agreed within 30 seconds to resume them. Nothing else was raised in the talks, neither in the personal talk nor in the talk in the presence of administration officials. Naturally, all these subjects, I assume, will be brought up in the course of the negotiations themselves.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, in conclusion, you arrived here to meet President Reagan for the first time. What kind of president did you find in the White House?

[Answer] A very interesting man, very pleasant. A man with a warm and open heart. He made a human gesture during the reception the day before yesterday, a gesture I cannot forget. He himself got up from his table on the other side of the hall, came up to me and wanted to whisper something to me. I asked for Mrs Reagan's pardon. What did he whisper to me? He whispered that there was somebody there who has difficulty walking and whether I could please go up to him to welcome him. He could after all call up to his table one of the dozens of officers and secretaries around, press a button or send an emissary on his behalf to come to me and tell me this. He did not do this though. He himself got up from the table, came up to me and we then went up to that man, shook hands with him and made him happy. This is an extraordinary and simple human gesture. He is a great friend of Israel. As I said in English in public last night so I am repeating now to our people, to the people of Israel: We have a great friend in the White House.

[Raviv] I am very thankful to you, Mr Prime Minister.

Ehrlich Interview

Tall1810 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1605 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister Simha Ehrlich by moderator Yesha'yahu Ben-Porat and interviewers Yig'al Goren from the Israel television and Avraham Tirosh from MA'ARIV--recorded in the radio studio 11 September]

[Excerpts] [Ben-Porat] Our guest today is the deputy prime minister and currently acting prime minister as well as the agriculture minister, Mr Simha Ehrlich. Good day to you Mr Ehrlich. My first question to you is necessitated by events. It is shortly after Mr Begin's talks with Mr Reagan in Washington--how do you assess the results of the talks?

[Ehrlich] My assessment of the talks is on the basis of the communications media reports and estimates by publicists. I agree with them not only because I read them, but also because I read the material they do not. These were good talks. How shall I put it? A chemistry has been created between the U.S. President and the Israeli prime minister. I would say that we are entering a new phase in the tightening of friendship. I am not saying a new era, but a new stage of strengthening friendship out of the mutual interest of Israel and the United States.

[Tirosh] Are you also pleased with the resolution, or rather the lack of resolution, of the AWACS issue?

[Ehrlich] There can be no resolution of the AWACS deal between the U.S. president and the Israeli prime minister. This issue concerns a third country and the U.S. president has certainly not asked to resolve this matter with us.

[Goren] Would it be correct to say that Israel is moderating its positions regarding the AWACS so as not to forfeit its position as the top U.S. strategic asset in the Middle East?

[Ehrlich] This is not how I would present the problem. We are not moderating our stance, nor can this be a reason. We have expressed our position and opinion in a most categorical manner that these aircraft that the United States is going to supply to Saudi Arabia constitute a major security danger to Israel. However, we must follow the line of not interfering in internal U.S. matters. The expression of this line seems to you as a lack of resolution of the issue. The U.S. President can after all ask for our understanding but need not reach any conclusion with us.

[Ben-Porat] Mr Ehrlich, as you have said, in our estimate we are relying mainly on the communications media and the official statements by both parties. You have just hinted that you read more than this, that you have some more documents on this.

[Ehrlich] I will report this to the government on Sunday.

[Ben-Porat] I can well imagine that you will not tell us the content of these documents but on the basis of what you read, can you tell us there is indeed a foundation for the optimism which is mainly generated by the Israeli side?

[Ehrlich] I said that this is not a new epoch. I said that this is a new stage in tightening the friendship between the United States and Israel. My words are well considered and are not exaggerated. In these talks new elements emerged in U.S.-Israeli ties. This is the reason why I am calling this a stage--an important stage but still a stage.

[Ben-Porat] You in fact agree with the suggestion of the foreign minister who was also rather moderate stating that we will yet live to see whether this is a new era.

[Ehrlich] I have not yet read the papers today but if this is so, we see eye to eye on events.

[Goren] Mr Ehrlich, there was another issue raised in the talks and this is the economic one, the subject of loans. In the not too distant past the prime minister said he preferred that the U.S. aid to Israel would be in loans and not in grants. We now hear that the prime minister wishes to have the grants increased. Does this indicate a deterioration in our economic condition?

[Ehrlich] You are first mistaken in what you are saying. The prime minister traveled to the United States in November 1979. There was talk then of \$3 billion for the establishment of airfields in the framework of implementing the peace treaty. The prime minister then said to former U.S. Secretary of State Vance: We want peace and nothing is more precious to us than peace. We want your financial aid and if the problem is that you cannot give us grants we prefer easy loans to large grants; let it be this way if only thus we can reach and implement peace. Now, there is a difference between then and now. We belong to those countries whose security affairs are aided by Washington's financial generosity. We are not the only country--there are many countries even richer and stronger than we are that enjoy U.S. financial aid for security. However, we find ourselves in a situation where we receive a little over \$1 billion for security and annually return \$0.7 billion in addition to the interest. In other words, we will shortly reach the point of writing down that we received this amount and repaid this amount without actually carrying out anything physically. This happens when the repayment of debts is high and then one comes and says let us increase the grant or extend it over some more years so as to lessen the burden of repayment of loans. This is legitimate and acceptable also in countries that do not have our big security budget.

[Tirosh] Mr Ehrlich, the documents you read probably also contain the soothing remarks and promises the Americans gave up regarding the AWACS that should presumably remove the danger from Israel. Are you indeed convinced that this is the case?

[Ehrlich] I am too weak an expert on military and security affairs to be able to say that I have or have not been convinced. Our experts say this is a danger. The Americans are trying to reassure us they will minimize or eliminate this danger. I do not yet know how this matter will be decided in Congress. However, we do not interfere in U.S. domestic affairs.

[Tirosh] Will Israel continue to struggle against the approval of the AWACS deal?

[Ehrlich] What does a struggle mean? We expressed our opinion and the United States is not dependent on our positions and decisions, is it? It would like to act on mutual understanding but on this matter then there is no understanding.

[Goren] In the past you did not belong with the supporters of settlement, to make an understatement. I can recall that in the former government you many times led the camp opposed to the settlements. Today you are not only not opposed, but you also head the Ministerial Committee on Settlement Affairs and have to continue with this project.

[Ehrlich] In the past I opposed certain forms and techniques of settlement but not settlement per se. My rule was that we have to set up settlements in areas of vital security and not as a demonstration to the world and the people.

[Tirosh] The government established settlements not called for by security needs though.

[Ehrlich] I have already said I was opposed to them. If it had not set them up, I would not have opposed them.

[Tirosh] You remained in the minority still.

[Ehrlich] Yes, in all cases. If there were a proposal to set up such a settlement today too I would continue to express opposition. However, we are not setting up settlements today, due to my opposition. If we have to establish settlements we will.

[Goren] But they are all established in the field.

[Ehrlich] Most of them are, not all of them. However, today we have to expand them, to settle Jews there and build them up. I think this is our duty.

[Goren] Will you exert all your energy and time on this subject as done by your predecessor Ari'el Sharon?

[Ehrlich] I do not know whether he dedicated all his energy to this. I will dedicate the necessary energy to strengthening all these settlements. I also have a special deputy minister for this task.

[Goren] In answer to my question you said that not all the settlements have been established so this may be my opportunity to ask how many more settlements should in fact be set up.

[Ehrlich] As far as I know, between one and four, not more.

[Tirosh] One to four settlements have not been established of the entire long list presented by the Likud in the elections campaign?

[Ehrlich] The Likud has completed its settlement plan by over 90 percent and there are I think three more settlements. However, to be cautious I spoke of up to four settlements.

[Goren] Do you, by the way, know the 144 settlements that have been set up in the last 4 years?

[Ehrlich] I cannot remember them all and cite names orally but I do know them a little.

Press Comment

TAl11414 [Editorial report] The 11 September Israeli press covered by Tel Aviv bureau devotes a great deal of commentary space to the Begin-Reagan summit in Washington. The press focuses on the question of whether or not the summit was a success, and if so, to what degree. The key points of the meeting are seen as the AWACS deal and Israeli-U.S. strategic cooperation.

The commentators all seem to agree that the pleasant atmosphere both parties wanted to impart to the summit was both intentional and helpful. Each side did its homework properly, with the result being that neither had any interest in "stressing the negative," as the Jerusalem POST's Washington correspondent, Wolf Blitzer, writes in his commentary on page 16, entitled "Dinner and Empathy." The exchange involved a warm welcome for Begin in return for a moderate expression of dismay over the AWACS deal.

Begin decided to "emphasize the principle of nonintervention in internal U.S. affairs," DAVAR's U.S. correspondent Yosef Pri'el writes in his commentary on page 13 entitled: "Begin and Reagan Present: The Winners," whereas the "members of the U.S. Administration went out of their way to give Begin the feeling that he was respected, accepted and welcome." The reasons for this were well-calculated by both politicians.

Begin came to the United States fully armed with facts to prove the danger inherent to Israel from the AWACS in the hands of Saudi Arabia, and yet at the same time conscious of the fact that he would be fighting a losing battle if he presented strong opposition to it. The game to play now, according to the sound advice Begin received from aides, was to let the U.S. Congress "do the rest of the job." "Israel had better sit back quietly" as HA'ARETZ correspondent in the United States, Gid'on Samet puts it in his commentary: "A Chance Or a Trap," on page 13. There was too much at stake with Reagan putting all his weight and prestige behind this deal. The U.S. Administration played its role in patiently and courteously listening to the Israeli arguments against the sale, knowing that the arguments were valid. "The best proof of this is the fact that the President promised...that steps would be taken to guarantee Israel's defense needs," says Yedi'ot Aharonot's special envoy in Washington, Shlomo Naqdimon, in an article entitled: "'The Lost Battle' Against the AWACS Deal Did Not Turn Into a Head-on Confrontation," published in page one of the weekend supplement.

In return for the Israeli goodwill--the United States promised strategic cooperation, a term which means "whatever one wants to inject into it in terms of content, according to YEDI'OT AHARONOT. MA'ARIV commentator Moshe Zaq, in an article entitled: "The Morning After the Understanding," reviews past experience from earlier Israeli-U.S. memoranda of understanding and similar pacts and says it has taught Israel that "real cooperation, not public declarations, were found to be preferable." What counts is the deed, not the word, therefore the cool statements Haig made on the nature of the cooperation should not worry us so much. However, the real nature of the cooperation, the proof of the pudding, remains to be seen. This is both because no practical resolutions have yet been decided upon, although this may be a premature statement as the working meetings of the defense teams have not yet reached high gear. Nevertheless, as MA'ARIV'S Shmuel Schnitzer writes in a commentary called "Confusing the Friend," on page 15, it is difficult to determine which is the real United States--just as it is hard to say which is the real Israel--because neither has a fixed policy on bilateral issues.

As YEDI'OT AHARONOT's political commentor, Errol Guiney, writes in a commentary on page two of the weekend supplement entitled: "The Meaning of Strategic Cooperation," Israel radiates "double" messages: While we strongly object to the AWACS deal, "we only warn against it passively....Does this mean that we want the Senate to foil the deal? Definitely, but not wholeheartedly." This led to the United States knowing that "regarding the AWACS it is possible to 'manage' Israel, but Israel still does not know on what one can deal with the United States."

The first question to be asked vis-a-vis the strategic cooperation is, as 'AL HAMISHMAR's political commentor Dalya Shehori points out in her article entitled: "Israel--An Asset For Sale," on pages 3 and 11, "The question is whether strategic cooperation with the United States is desirable for Israel. This was neither probed publicly nor politically." We end up "offering the United States free access to our holy of holies--our military installations--and it does us a favor and is ready to discuss this with us." Shemor asks: "what was so bad in our situation thus far, when we got U.S. arms but were allowed freedom--as long as we acted in a reasonable manner." "It can turn into a double-edged sword that the United States might use, sometime in the future perhaps, against us, by saying: 'you 'lay off' of the AWACS deal, and we will make certain concessions to you in the field of cooperation, or else..." AS YEDI'OT AHARONOT's Moses describes it. And yet, what is interesting is that "whereas in the past only Israel was the 'interested party', this week the impression was created that the Americans, too, are interested. So, by mutual consent, it was decided to 'lend flesh' to the words. However, they are still only words."

"When the time comes, there will be those who will call it cooperation whereas in the minds of others it may--and perhaps rightly so--be portrayed as pressure that one cannot tolerate," writes Samet from the United States, expressing the near-general consensus of the commentators.

"In general," writes YEDI'OT AHARONOT's Moses, "it would be wrong to present this cooperation as a U.S. concession to Israel. If there is any substance to it, or if this cooperation leads to curbing the Soviet penetration into the Middle East, then the United States should be interested in this at least as much as we are and is not entitled to demand from us any 'compensation' for it. And if there is nothing to it, then it is a shame to waste all this verbiage on it."

"Moreover," he continues, "Israel, in its very existence is a strategic asset to the United States. After all, for 30 years now we have been stopping Soviet expansionism and fighting against Soviet arms in the hands of its satellites. What has occurred and is still happening in the Arab world shows that the United States has no stronger or more faithful prop in the region than Israel."

The Jerusalem POST sums it all up neatly in Wolf Blitzer's words: "So both Begin and Reagan, two astute politicians, came out of the talks with much of what they wanted-- a positive atmosphere of friendly U.S.-Israeli ties...it was in the political interest of each of them to stress the good, and that is exactly what they did during their public comments. Politicians will be politicians...the President and the prime minister, from the start, were anxious to paper over their differences. This in itself was significant.... At the same time...it is much too early to make any flat predictions about the future course of U.S.-Israeli relations. The progress in promoting the strategic partnership was, of course, welcome. How much flesh is put on the bone still remains to be seen. Nor can all the glitter disguise the fact that Washington and Jerusalem still disagree on a whole set of issues involving the Palestinian autonomy negotiations and Lebanon. These disagreements will spill over at some point in the future. When they do, will the Reagan administration continue to use the carrot in trying to influence Israeli decisions?"

Labor Party Reaction

TA140550 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 14 Sep 81

[Excerpt] The Labor Party objects to the agreement on strategic cooperation. The Labor Party maintains that the prime minister has put Israel's security forces at the disposal of a U.S. strategic alignment irrespective of Israel's defense requirements. The Labor Party strongly criticizes Menahem Begin's position on the AWACS deal, saying that this is the first time in the annals of the state that the government was accepting the sale of sophisticated arms to a hostile Arab country.

FRONTLINE STATES SUMMIT HELD IN LAGOS 11 SEP

Nyerere Address

AB111250 Lagos International Service in English 0955 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Address by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere to the summit meeting of frontline states and Nigeria in Lagos--live]

[Text] Mr President, dear friends and colleagues: First of all, Mr President, let me thank you and your government and people for agreeing to host this meeting. You have made us feel welcome and have given us every facility which we need in order to work effectively. On behalf of my colleagues, I would like to say: thank you very much.

This is the first time (?we are holding) what is called a frontline states meeting outside [words indistinct]. That border has moved south since the custom of heads of state consultations began before the independence of Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe. And our meetings are growing larger as Africa's freedom has advanced, but the purpose of the meetings has always remained the same: to give practical support to the commitment of the OAU to the total liberation of our continent. And, in this context, it is Nigeria's commitment to the liberation of our continent and not geographical proximity which makes Nigeria very much a frontline state. I wish to assure you, Mr President, of our recognition of Nigeria's importance in the OAU and its active commitment to the liberation struggle of our continent. [applause]

We are now facing a very serious situation. Africa is being challenged--indeed the whole world is being challenged--by the apartheid and colonialist Government of South Africa. That government has been occupying Namibian territory contrary to the decision of the United Nations for many years. Many resolutions have been passed but the United Nations is as strong as its members, and particularly the permanent members of the Security Council, make it to be. South Africa has been able to ignore world decisions with impunity. It challenges us afresh every day. [passage indistinct]

As the frontier of African freedom has advanced south, so the pressure on South Africa has mounted. That pressure takes many forms and it is manifest in many different parts of the world but it is certainly not necessary for me here in Nigeria to go through the whole history of African pressure, be it UN pressure and the pressures of ordinary people of all talents and all political convictions. Finally, we have the Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and the UN plan for the implementation of Namibia's independence.

Throughout all the years, Africa has been told to be patient and Africa has been patient, perhaps too patient! We were told that the Geneva conference of January this year would finalize arrangements for the implementation of Resolution 435. Since South Africa torpedoed that conference, we are again being told to wait because discussions are going on. We are even told that the progress is only now beginning because South Africa must be approached as a friend. And there can be no question of friendship between Africa and apartheid South Africa. Namibia's independence--genuine independence for Namibia--is not a question which can be left to the good will of South Africa or anyone else. It is the right of the people of that country and the right of Africa that Namibia should be independent.

We, on the contrary, have never been afraid of talking. In the Lusaka declaration of 1969, we expressed our preference for talking rather than killing and being killed and many of our countries achieved independence without the need to resort to guns. But there can be no compromise on the demand for freedom. [Passage indistinct] there will be an armed struggle and if the occupying authorities are seriously willing to talk about how and not whether they will (?leave). SWAPO did not come into existence until after the people of Namibia had been trying for decades to talk about their freedom. They tried to talk to their oppressors; they appealed to the United Nations; Ethiopia and Liberia took their case to the international court, but none of these things led to any progress. All the people's protests were met only by increased repression.

The fighting then began. They have been taking place inside Namibia with the full support of the population. Many freedom fighters have been killed; the persecution of the civil population has been intensified and, in reply, the people have intensified their support for the freedom movement. The South Africans have now realized that they cannot root out the demand for freedom and the fighters for freedom from Namibia. They have responded to that recognition of reality by attacking independent Africa.

South Africa's purpose in its aggression against Angola is the establishment of a puppet regime in that country. The choice of Angola rather than a different neighbor has very little to do with SWAPO. That is South Africa's excuse [words indistinct] for attacking Angola.

What the apartheid government is really seeking to do is to reinforce its attempt to depict its struggle against the African people as if it had something to do with the East-West conflict and, in the process, to win further support from the United States of America.

South Africa first invaded Angola in 1975 when the Government of Angola was still in the process of taking over power from the Portuguese colonialists. And not even South Africa could pretend that it was taking action against SWAPO militants. That attack was defeated by the Angolans with the help of forces from a small country, Cuba, which responded to its appeal for help. Also, the American people refused to allow their government to back up South Africa's attempt to install a puppet government in Luanda. After its defeat, the South African Government waited for a more favorable international climate. Then it began with bombing raids and land-based attacks against Angola's border areas. The attacks have been greatly intensified this year. Perhaps South Africa now feels that it has a powerful friend who will defend it from criticisms from the rest of the world.

The latest invasion of Angola by South Africa is the deepest incursion inside the (?territory). Hundreds or thousands of people have been killed. Angolan towns are occupied; the economic infrastructure is being systematically destroyed. When the Security Council began to debate that subject, South Africa said it was withdrawing. After America used its veto in defense of South Africa, the foretold withdrawal ceased. South African troops are still more than 100 miles inside Angola. In the middle of this terrible fighting and the discussions of the United Nations [word indistinct], some people seem to be forgetting what the struggle is all about. They have been confused by the talking about the so-called international Namibian (?puzzle), about America's hostility to Cuba and the (?problem) of communism versus democracy. To do this is to play into South Africa's hands. The struggle is really about one thing and one thing only: it is about the freedom and dignity of the people of Africa. The South African regime is under challenge from its own people who reject absolutely the humiliation of apartheid and all that this means in their daily life. The South African Government is frightened of its own people. It knows also that they have the support of virtually the whole world in their opposition to apartheid. The South African Government seeks to weaken their fight against racial exploitation by removing the contagion of freedom as far from South Africa's borders as possible.

To this end, the South African Government supported the Portuguese colonialists in Mozambique and Angola, but that collapsed. They supported the Smith regime and, in its turn, that also collapsed. Namibia was already occupied and exploited in the interest of South Africa and South African racism. The South African Government wishes to consolidate, not to lose, that control. It wants to continue with its exploitation and also to avoid the possibility of its own people thinking that South African racism can be forced to retreat. But Africa is committed to freedom throughout the continent. Our first job is to complete the task of decolonization and Namibia is still a colony. There can be no compromise on that demand. Namibia must be free!

It is the Namibian people who have taken up arms but the whole of Africa is involved in their struggle. All the OAU members are committed to action in support of the Namibian people because we recognize that our own security depends upon their victory and the speed with which that victory can be achieved. It is quite clear that the apartheid regime will never feel secure within its own borders or within any colony or any sphere of influence as long as its people continue to fight against their daily humiliation [words indistinct].

South Africa is just looking for something which does not exist. It is looking outside for the cause of its problems which lies deep inside its own borders, and by attacking other countries it imagines that it can defeat man's determination to die for freedom if he cannot live in freedom. If South Africa is allowed to hold onto Namibia and further, if it is allowed to defeat Angola, it will not be satisfied because its problems will still be with it. It will therefore move east and then north, attacking one country after another. Angola has been supporting SWAPO and Nigeria, Zambia and others support SWAPO. Unfortunately for its people, Angola borders upon Namibia and is thus bearing the brunt of Africa's struggle at the present time. But South Africa has already indicated by action its longer-ranging intention: it is trying to destabilize all its neighbors when it cannot control their government.

It has made armed attacks against Mozambique and Zambia. It kidnapped refugees from inside Botswana. It has begun threatening Zimbabwe and it is applying economic sanctions against the country. The world is beginning to feel the need to protest about South Africa's actions. [Words indistinct] but the real question is whether the world is going to act as well as to speak. Will South Africa again be allowed to disregard world opinion without honest action being taken to show that the world has a serious [word indistinct]. We have yet to see. The General Assembly of the United Nations is debating Namibia now. Angolans are dying because their country has the misfortune to be geographically in a position [words indistinct].

The struggle is about freedom--freedom for Namibia, freedom for Angola, freedom for Africa. I know that I speak for all of us here when I say that we shall not (?accept) South African colonialism or its attacks on independent African states. We are meeting here in Lagos to discuss this very serious matter. The frontline states meetings are always informal; they are always private. It is not wise to discuss in public how to meet your enemy's attacks. I hope, therefore, that our formal opening this morning will not lead anyone to expect a great announcement of the end of our meeting. It may be that all we shall be able to say at the end of the meeting is something already known: that Africa is determined to uphold the freedom of all the independent states and to continue the struggle for the total liberation of our continent from foreign rule. Thank you. [applause]

Military Aid for Angola Urged

AB121232 Lagos NAN in English 1216 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Lagos, 12 Sep (NAN)--The emergency summit of the frontline states and Nigeria ended in Lagos last night with an appeal to all members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to extend urgent military aid to Angola in its efforts to drive out the racist South African invaders.

The call for military support made by Presidents Jose Eduardo dos Santos (Angola), Quett Masire (Botswana), Samora Machel (Mozambique), Julius Nyerere (Tanzania), Kenneth Kaunda (Zambia), Shehu Shagari (Nigeria), and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, was contained in a 10-point communique highlighting decisions reached at the summit.

The summit was also attended by the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma.

In the communique, the heads of state and government through the current chairman of the OAU appealed to all members of the OAU to extend, as a matter of urgency, every possible assistance and in particular, military aid, as requested by the People's Republic of Angola in its efforts to drive out the racist invaders and to repulse further aggression in defence of its sovereignty and Africa's integrity.

They unequivocally condemned the racist invasion and demanded the immediate, unconditional, complete and total withdrawal of the racist troops from Angolan territory.

The African leaders also appealed to the international community to give, and step up, any assistance in any field to the People's Republic of Angola for the defence and reconstruction of the country.

The heads of state and government expressed dismay at the veto exercised by the United States against the recent Security Council resolution condemning racist South Africa's invasion of Angola. In particular, they strongly condemned the support being given by the Reagan administration to the South African white minority racist regime.

They reaffirmed support for SWAPO as the sole authentic representative of the Namibian people, and faith in the United Nations' Security Council Resolution 435 as a satisfactory basis for settlement of the Namibian independence issue.

The heads of state and government also reaffirmed their resolute determination to continue to work collectively and co-ordinate their strategies until victory is won for the oppressed black people of Namibia and South Africa.

Participants Depart for Home

AB121200 Lagos NAN in English 1146 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Lagos, 12 Sep (NAN)--President Eduardo dos Santos of Angola, Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Samora Machel of Mozambique, as well as the leader of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), Mr Sam Nujoma, left Lagos today for home at the end of a one-day summit in the federal capital yesterday.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe, Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and President Masire of Botswana left yesterday for home shortly after the meeting.

The African leaders held the emergency meeting in Lagos following South Africa's continued aggression against the frontline states, particularly Angola.

ALGERIATANZANIA'S NYERERE ARRIVES, MAKES STATEMENT

LD122046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere today began a friendly working visit to Algeria after he arrived here today accompanied by an important delegation. Brother Chadli Benjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the party, welcomed the Tanzanian president at Houari Boumediene Airport. At the VIP lounge, Nyerere made a statement in which he said that he will discuss and exchange views with Brother President Chadli Benjedid on all issues of common interest, as has been the case in earlier meetings. He noted that there will shortly be an opportunity to continue discussion on all issues raised.

The Tanzanian president answered a question about Namibia and South Africa's invasion of Angola and said that the Namibian issue is simultaneously an African issue and an international issue. South Africa's occupation of both Namibia and part of Angola is unlawful. The Tanzanian president affirmed that the invasion of Angola is a South African attempt to hinder the African liberation effort. This aggression is considered as an aggression against all of Africa. In this connection he noted that there should be an international (?campaign of support) to force South Africa to withdraw its forces from Angola, and also for the independence of Namibia.

LIBYATURKISH WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST U.S. 12 SEP

LD121520 Tripoli JANA in English 1430 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 12 Sep (JANA)--Turkish workers in Benghazi today demonstrated in protest against the recent U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya's people. The demonstrators traversed the city's main streets and ended in front of the Turkish Consulate, where demonstrators burned the American flag as an expression of solidarity between the Turkish and Libyan Arab people.

The demonstrators also carried placards condemning the U.S. attack and calling for the quick withdrawal of American bases from the Mediterranean region. The following statement was also issued at the end of the march:

"The Turkish community in Benghazi condemns the U.S. aggression against the Jamahiriya's people and the vile conspiracies directed against the Great Al-Fatah Revolution's leader."

STATEMENT ON TERRITORIAL DISPUTE WITH MALTA

LD132032 Tripoli JANA in English 1716 GMT 13 Sep 81

["Foreign Liaison Bureau Statement on Continental Shelf Demarcation"--JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Sep (JANA)--The Jamahiriya's Foreign Liaison Bureau issued a statement regarding the agreement signed between Libya and Malta on May 23, 1976, referring the demarcation of the continental shelf shared between both countries, to the International Court of Justice, so that agreement may be reached without difficulty on the delineation of the region.

The statement said the country's basic people's congress ratified this agreement, which was later endorsed by the General People's Congress on April 1st, 1981. The basic people's congresses also called for the prohibition of all drilling operations in disputed waters until the International Court of Justice issues its views on the matter.

The statement said the Foreign Liaison Bureau has prepared a ratified document regarding this matter in accordance with international custom. It pointed out, however, that Malta only claims to have ratified such a document.

The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has made known its desire on all levels and in all world bodies to finalise the exchange of the ratification documents whether in Malta or the Jamahiriya. The personal representative of the United Nations secretary general and the Government of Malta have been informed of the Jamahiriya's desire.

The Foreign Liaison Bureau's statement said Malta has persistently placed obstacles for the exchange of the ratification documents. It has called for the amendment of the Libyan document as it refers to the decisions made by the people's congresses. It has further called for the notification of the international court's register of this special agreement. These two conditions are legally unacceptable.

The statement added that in spite of the artificial furors persistently raised by Malta on all levels, the Jamahiriya, pursuing a policy in harmony with international law and calling for the exchange of the ratified documents, sent a delegation to Valetta in the period March 23-27, 1981 for the exchange of these documents. Yet the Republic of Malta refused the exchange of documents on the grounds that the ratified agreement refers to the basic people's congresses decisions.

A Foreign Liaison Bureau delegation carried out a second visit to Valetta for the same purpose on July 24, 1981. But the Republic of Malta once again refused to finalise the legal proceedings for the exchange of the ratified documents.

The Foreign Liaison Bureau statement said the Government of Malta has persistently sought to drag the legal exchange of ratified documents into political argument and controversy dictated by domestic and foreign circumstances that are of no relation to the legal exchange. The statement added that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, noting these facts, once again reaffirms its readiness to carry out the legal exchange of the ratified documents. The Government of Malta shall bear the consequences of any delay or the fabrication of any positions or conditions leading to the continued delay in the legal exchange of the ratified documents as constituted.

MOROCCO

QATARI HEIR APPARENT VISITS RABAT 11-13 SEP

11 Sep Arrival

GF111655 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Excerpts] Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Rabat from Amman this evening for an official visit to the fraternal Kingdom of Morocco. He was received at the airport by Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, ministers, King Hasan's advisers, Arab and foreign diplomats, and senior Moroccan Armed Forces officers. The heir apparent was accorded an official welcome.

Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani made this statement on arrival: I am very pleased to begin my visit to fraternal Morocco by conveying the best wishes of Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and the Qatari people to his Brother His Majesty King Hasan of Morocco and the fraternal Moroccan people. I find it proper to express my best wishes and sincerest regards to my brother the Moroccan crown prince.

My visit to my second country, Morocco, comes within the framework of fraternal meetings between officials of the two countries to exchange views on all issues of common interest, to discuss means of increasing cooperation and to bolster the strong fraternal relations between our countries in their mutual interests. This visit will be a good opportunity to view the features of development Morocco is currently witnessing in all fields under King Hassan's wise leadership.

I pray to Almighty God to grant us success in overcoming the enormous challenges to our Arab and Islamic nation. He is the best protector and best helper.

Joint Communique

LD131432 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 13 Sep 81

["Text" of Morocco-Qatar joint communique--date not given]

[Excerpts] At the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari crown prince, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Morocco from 11-13 September 1981. His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani was received by His Majesty King Hassan II, and conveyed to his majesty the greetings of his brother His Highness Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of the state of Qatar. During the meeting, there was a review of Arab, Islamic and international issues.

Regarding bilateral relations, ministers accompanying His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, crown prince in the state of Qatar, held talks with their opposite numbers in his majesty's government, in order to lay down programs and plans to strengthen relations between the two countries. A cooperation agreement in the field of information was signed. It was signed by His Excellency Shaykh Hamad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs in the state of Qatar, and Dr Abdelwahid Belkaziz, minister of information in his majesty's government.

His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani expressed his admiration and appreciation for what he saw during his visit to the Kingdom of Morocco.

SUDAN

SECURITY FORCES CONFISCATE SMUGGLED ARMS

JN131526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (SUNA)--Sudan's security forces have uncovered a quantity of weapons which were to be smuggled to the western region in a truck. The Security Department said that the case is related to the possession of a trade in arms. The weapons are: 20 G-3 rifles; 5 Kalashnikov rifles; 500 rounds of ammunition; and some other kinds of ammunition and spare parts, all hidden inside a truck containing foodstuffs.

The owner of the truck was arrested and confessed that he had, with four others, bought the weapons in eastern Sudan in order to transfer them to the western region of the country. The Security Department has issued the following statement on the issue:

The Khartoum Police Department was able to uncover an arms-smuggling operation and to arrest certain sick-minded citizens who were interrogated, subsequently admitting possessing arms. They said that they were transferring these arms to the western region with the aim of trading them.

The truck driver was the person who informed the police about the weapons, which were hidden inside bales supposedly containing onions. He said that the accused persons hired him to transfer them to Al-Muglad. We praise this good citizen and call on our people to be alert, to sincerely cooperate with the Security Department and forces, and to inform them about all those who dare to trade with people's souls.

8,000 ARRESTED IN CRACKDOWN ON INDIGENTS

NC131040 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Sep (AFP)--Security authorities have arrested about 8,000 people in this Sudanese capital on the grounds that they were threatening public order.

The daily AL-AYYAM said today the crackdown was carried out yesterday against aliens, vagrants, unemployed people, pedlers and criminals on streets, markets and public places.

About 200 were released late, and remaining detainees would be sent for work in agricultural schemes in various parts of Sudan where manpower is scarce, AL-AYYAM said.

TUNISIA

MEETING WITH QATAR MINISTERS HELD 13 SEP

LD132324 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Excerpt] At 1730 today in the government palace in Qasaba, a Tunisian-Qatari working meeting was held under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, crown prince and minister of defense of the state of Qatar. The meeting included, on the Tunisian side, Mansour Moalla, the minister of planning and finance, and (Mahmud Miskiri) secretary of state at the foreign ministry; on the Qatari side, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and 'Abdallah Khalifah al-Abtiyah, director of the crown prince's office.

The first round of talks lasted 1 hour and 20 minutes. After the meeting, Mohamed Mzali expressed his satisfaction with the talks, which he described as productive and positive, and said that they dealt with issues of mutual concern. He added that the two delegations discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries and noted the similarity in their viewpoints. The talks between the two delegations continue at ministerial level.

CHADGOVERNMENT FORCES REGAIN CONTROL OF EASTERN TOWNS

Iriba Region Retaken

AB130756 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Paris, 12 Sep (AFP)--After 2 days of fighting, Chadian Government forces have totally regained control of the region of Iriba in eastern Chad, about 40 kms from the Sudanese border, the Chadian Embassy in Paris announced in a communique issued today.

Two days ago, Mr Afal Ahmed, the representative in Europe of Mr Hissene Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN], affirmed that the FAN were in control of the region of Iriba. It is recalled that violent fighting is currently going on between the Chadian-Libyan troops and the FAN in that region.

According to the embassy, the FAN have reportedly withdrawn, leaving hundreds of dead, more than 200 prisoners and an important quantity of military equipment.

Guereda Recaptured

AB130906 Paris AFP in French 0713 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] Ndjamen, 13 Sep (AFP)--Hissene Habre's Northern Armed Forces [FAN] have recaptured the eastern Chadian town of Guereda situated near the Sudanese border, reliable sources have confirmed in the Chadian capital.

Situated at an altitude of 900 meters on a plateau, Guereda had been in the hands of the forces of Chadian Foreign Affairs Minister Ahmat Acyl--the Revolutionary Democratic Council [CDR].

The same sources in Ndjamen add that Libyan soldiers had never before engaged in any clashes in Guereda and that this recent one, which lasted 1 week and resulted in the deaths of several soldiers on each side, concerned only FAN and CDR troops.

AL-QADHDHAFI STILL SEEKS MERGER DESPITE OPPOSITION

AB130932 Paris AFP in English 0920 GMT 13 Sep 81

[By Bernard Degioanni]

[Text] Ndjamen, 13 Sep (AFP)--Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi is still pressing for a merger between his country and Chad against opposition from Chadian President Goukouni Oueddei, an authoritative source said here today.

Mr Goukouni's obstinacy at the recent celebrations in Tripoli of the 12th anniversary of the Libyan Revolution so annoyed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi that he refused to pay the expenses of the Chadian delegation in the Libyan capital as had been previously agreed, the source said. The Libyan leader reportedly told Mr Goukouni in the presence of the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat: My brother, you are now the last obstacle to a merger which the peoples of our countries demand.

Political sources here, including those close to Mr Goukouni's Transitional Government of National Unity, stressed that the presence in the Tripoli delegation of traditional chiefs from the south hostile to the current Libyan military presence in Chad clearly showed the president's desire to demonstrate his determination to get rid of the Libyans. President Goukouni wanted reliable witnesses to the clash he knew was coming with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi over the merger first mooted after President Goukouni called in Libyan troops to defeat rebel Defence Minister Hissene Habre's forces at Ndjamen nine months ago, the sources said.

If so, the plan seems to have backfired, for an increasingly hostile public in Ndjama is pointing to the Tripoli visit as a new step by the transitional government towards accepting Libyan troops in Chad.

Political observers here say that despite the Tripoli incident and public opposition towards Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's troops, the government still intends to increase its economic cooperation with Libya.

In a public speech in Tripoli, Mr Goukouni said that apart from Libyan aid to Chad for the realisation of national objectives his country had recorded no concrete contributions from other African states. He also stressed the permanent nature of the availability of Libyan aid.

Economy and Finance Minister Kosnaye Ngangbet, who is close to President Goukouni, wants cooperation stepped up. He told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the Libya-Chadian Arab Bank would reopen in Ndjama on September 15 and bilateral agro-industrial projects were under way. Mr Ngangbet said that some \$240 million were needed for Chad's economic recovery, around \$103 million more than the figure he gave two months ago. Within two weeks the government would approve its first budget--for six months with a deficit of \$27 million--since the end of the civil war in 1979, he added.

Observers here consider these slants in the government's position and the urgent need to get the economy moving again have the twin aim of not annoying Libya, which has just paid the salaries of Chad's civil servants for the next six months, and assuring other sources of aid, particularly from France which President Goukouni will be visiting later this week.

Meanwhile, reliable sources said here that former Chadian Defence Minister Hissene Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) were still holding the town of Guereda near the Sudanese frontier, which they claimed to have captured from government troops a week ago.

But the sources denied the FAN allegation that they had defeated a strong contingent of Libyans to take the town, their only opponents in a week of combat round Guereda were troops of the Revolutionary Democratic Council, the pro-Libyan movement headed by Foreign Minister Ahmat Acyl.

On the other hand, Libyans were backing government troops in fighting at Iriba further north, the sources said, but the situation was still confused there. Both the FAN and the Chadian Government, in a statement yesterday from its Paris Embassy, claim to control the area.

Sources continued to deny a FAN allegation that Ahmat Acyl had been wounded in the Guereda battles. Although he was in the combat zone for (?a time) he had attended cabinet meetings in Ndjama on September 7, 8 and 9, the sources pointed out.

There was no independent confirmation of reports from the Chadian refugee camp at Kousseri in northern Cameroon that the FAN had been using armoured vehicles in the fighting round Guereda.

President Goukouni Oueddei's government has made no reference to the fighting in eastern Chad, where the FAN established themselves after being defeated in Ndjama.

Government sources accuse two countries--apparently Egypt and Sudan--of continuing to lead a revolution and aggression against Chad which are no longer justified. The sources make no mention of Mr Habre's name.

ANGOLAOAU REPRESENTATIVE CALLS INVASION 'GLOBAL PLAN'

AB111232 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 11 Sep 81

[Text] Nourridinne Djoudi, the special OAU envoy to Angola who has been visiting our country for some days now, yesterday told the Angolan press agency, ANGOP, that the invasion of Angola by South African troops concerns not only the two countries but can be classified as a global plan supported by the imperialists to destabilize the southern African region.

The special OAU envoy added that he would go to Lubango where he would take stock of the situation prevailing in southern Angola. He will also compile a report to be submitted to the OAU for the assessment of possible assistance to Angola on behalf of the African community.

It is to be noted that Mr Nourridine, who is expected to hold several discussions with Angolan officials during this visit, has already been received in audience by President Jose dos Santos.

SOUTH AFRICA ACCUSED OF USING 'NAPALM BOMBS'

EA122352 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 12 Sep 81

[Text] Luanda--The South African racist troops are using napalm bombs in their current invasion of the People's Republic of Angola. A soldier of the Angolan armed forces, (Jorge Lussaisse), who was in Ngiva during its occupation has given this information.

In an interview to JORNAL DE ANGOLA, this eyewitness said that (?30) people were among the victims of the indiscriminate killing carried out by Pretoria. These people were burned to death by napalm bombs. The soldier also revealed that the puppets of the Angolan terrorist group, UNITA, accompanied the racist troops.

SOUTH AFRICAMUDGE SEES NO UN ROLE IN NAMIBIA SOLUTION

AB111100 Paris AFP in French 0852 GMT 11 Sep 81

[By AFP correspondent Herve Guilbaud]

[Text] Windhoek, 11 Sep (AFP)--The United Nations has lost all credibility in the search for a peaceful solution to the Namibian question, said O. Dirk Mudge, chairman of the Windhoek Council of Ministers, on Thursday.

During an exclusive interview with AFP, Mr Mudge, who is also chairman of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance (DTA), the most important Namibian local party, said that he had never thought highly of the United Nations. As far as we are concerned, he added, the United Nations can no longer play a role of arbitration.

Mr Mudge recalled that the international organization had granted observer status to Sam Nujoma's South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and said that the United Nations has done nothing to gain acceptance by the people of the country. He further indicated that he is not prepared to accept the deployment of UN Blue Berets in Namibia.

However, according to a Johannesburg daily, some South African officials secretly agree to accept United Nations forces in Namibia to supervise a possible cease-fire and general elections.

If the Blue Berets come here, Mr Mudge stressed, they will be regarded as SWAPO troops by the population. However, the chairman of the Council of Ministers indicated that he was not opposed to the presence of a limited number of civilian observers during a transitional period preceding the independence of the former German colony.

Mr Mudge went on to say that the action of the UN contact group (composed of the United States, France, West Germany, Great Britain and Canada) has been increasingly disappointing. "They wanted to pass on the Namibian question to the United Nations as quickly as possible, despite the fact that many problems remained unsolved," he exclaimed.

When asked what he thought about the change of government in France, Mr Mudge replied that he still did not know what to expect. We have always had great admiration for France, he added, because it has always acted with propriety.

Mr Mudge said he is convinced that the DTA and other local parties can beat SWAPO in free and honest elections. The Namibian people, he asserted, do not like SWAPO, they are not communists, they hate violence and are very religious.

Speaking of South Africa's military intervention in Angola, Mr Mudge felt that if Angola harbors terrorists it should bear the consequences. We have been so moderate and reasonable that we might lose all support (among the population), he stressed, because in Africa, so far the moderates have always been beaten.

Questioned about the role that the United States could play in a settlement of the Namibian problem, Mr Mudge said that the new American administration "has at least done one intelligent thing by ceasing to accuse, condemn and threaten South Africa and support sanctions against it. Through cooperation, problems could be solved much more easily and this is why I believe that the American initiative can lead to something."

In conclusion, Mr Mudge formally rejected the idea that Namibia was preparing a creeping independence [independence rampante], referring to Ian Smith's coup in Rhodesia (currently Zimbabwe) in 1965. Mr Mudge however stated he was in favor of Namibia obtaining its own flag and a national anthem, "to show our determination to become independent." The point in question, he cautioned, is not a unilateral declaration of independence since it did not prove successful in Rhodesia.

NAMIBIAN MINISTER RULES OUT INDEPENDENCE

LD131600 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 13 Sep 81

[Text] A member of the South-West Africa/Namibia Ministers' Council, Dr Ben Africa, says it would appear that the United States is working on a plan to supplement United Nations' supervision over elections in the territory with possible supervision by the five Western powers. Details of such a plan are not yet available. Dr Africa and another member of the Ministers' Council, Mr (H. von Haase), as well as the president of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance, Mr Peter Kalangula, arrived in Windhoek today after visiting the United States and West Germany. In West Germany, the delegation met ministers, members of Parliament and church leaders and addressed several news conferences. Dr Africa said the delegation had come under great pressure to sever all ties with South Africa and to see that South African forces were withdrawn from South-West Africa/Namibia. He had pointed out to leaders in those countries that the territory was not in a position to do so, as it received millions of rands a year from South Africa and such a move would mean a unilateral declaration of independence.